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Part One
Pages 1-8

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FAVORABLE TO DEMOCRATS

Local Causes That Will Have Great Effect in To-morrow's Election.

SEVERAL THREE-CORNERED FIGHTS

Chances for the Election of Democratic Candidates in Republican Strongholds—Figures for the State Ticket.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—There are many "local situations" in this State which will favor the Democratic State ticket at the election Tuesday. Among these are the local contests in the city of Rochester, Brooklyn, New-York City (the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, which includes the counties of Sussex and Orange), the Forty-second District, which includes the counties of Wayne and Ontario, and the Twenty-seventh District, which includes the counties of Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton. In Rochester, Brooklyn, and New-Castle the excise question figures, in other parts of the State nothing is heard of it, because it is not an issue. In Rochester and New-Castle the Democrats have made it prominent in their campaigns the corruption and extravagance of the last Republican Legislature. They have shown that the people of the State have been called on to pay for extravagances to a degree which never before have been equaled. The effect of this showing will appear Tuesday. If the people had to pay taxes just before election, this issue alone, it is the belief of many, would sink the party that is responsible for it out of sight.

In some of the Senate districts there have been contests which will bring to the polls on Tuesday Democratic votes which have seldom been cast, except in Presidential years. In the Counties of Ontario and Wayne is an illustration of this. There has been bitter opposition to Raines on the part of Republicans. The Senator's campaign has been within his own party ranks. Defections have been of daily occurrence. Hundreds of Republicans who will not "bolt" him will stay at home election day. The trouble in the Republican Party has given courage to the Democrats, and, in addition, to some gain to the Democratic State ticket by disgusted Republicans, the enthusiasm for Judge Metcalf, the Democratic Senatorial candidate, will bring out Democratic voters in a way that will be a help.

In the Cayuga and Seneca Senatorial districts there has been one of the most vigorous campaigns in the State; as vigorous, perhaps, as any except those in which Raines and Coggeshall figure. Judge S. Edwin Day, the Democratic candidate for Senator, was nominated to win. He lives in the same county as Judge Teller, the Democratic candidate for Court of Appeals. There is some disaffection among Republicans of this district, some disgust at the "bossism" of Benjamin M. Wilcox, the Republican deputy of "Boss" Platt. The combination of circumstances will surely cause a distinct gain to the Democratic State ticket, and Democrats believe that the result will be the election of Mr. Day to the Senate.

In Rochester there is sure to be a gain for the Democratic State ticket. The vote promises to be large, and there is a fight for the Mayoralty, which will net the Democrats hundreds if not thousands of votes. There is a revolt there against Aldridge, which means a revolt against the Republican State machine.

In Erie County all Democrats are united on the State ticket. There is local rivalry within the party for control of the organization. The German-American vote there is an unknown quantity this year. There are, according to conservative estimates, 120,000 German-American citizens in that county. There is an organization of German-Americans which is political in its nature. The Republican campaign has been dull. The largest meeting of the year has been one under the management of the German-Americans, at which they declared against the excise policy laid down in the Republican platform at Saratoga.

There are possibilities of a surprise for the entire State in the German-American vote of Erie.

In Albany there is a contest for Mayor, with three candidates in the field. The campaign is vigorous. The full vote will be out if the present indications shall be fulfilled. Mayor Wilson, the independent candidate, will draw many to the polls who would be stay-at-homes if he was not in the field. He will not poll votes enough to defeat Mr. Thacher, but he will add something to the Democratic vote on the State ticket.

The warmest place in the State has been the Thirty-fourth District, where Senator Coggeshall has been running as an independent candidate. His election is put down as a sure thing, by conservative judges of the situation, and some have predicted for him a plurality of 2,000 over Weaver, the regular Republican candidate.

The Democrats of this district will turn out in full force. Many of them will vote for Coggeshall. They will do this because they hope thereby to give such a blow to the Republican machine in Oneida County that it will be easier sailing for the Democratic Party in the future. The threat of a stay-at-home vote, because of the failure of the regular Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate, ceased to worry anybody when Mr. Ferris was nominated as a Democratic candidate. That element among the Democrats which would not vote for Coggeshall on any conditions will be out in force in support of Ferris. The results of the three-cornered contest will be of some advantage to the Democratic State ticket.

CHAIRMAN HINKLEY CONFIDENT

He Expects Mr. Democratic State Ticket to Be Elected.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Besides W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was asked to-night what he expected would be the result on Tuesday's election.

He said that he did not care to make any prophecies, but he felt quite confident of the Democratic State ticket.

Chairman Hinkley believes the Republicans are making their strongest fight to secure a majority in the State Senate. In case it does it will mean that Thomas C. Platt will be returned to the United States Senate. Mr. Hinkley believes that the Democrats have a chance to elect a majority in the Senate. Although Republicans claim that they will elect a majority in the Senate, Democrats have made a similar claim, and Mr. Hinkley believes that the Democrats will be successful. The fight has taken a Senatorial turn. All efforts on both sides seem to be centred on the Senate, and the Democrats claim that the Republicans have practically abandoned the Assembly districts. The campaign has been conducted from the outset with that end in view, and it seems to have been successful.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE PLANNED

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The American Railway Union to Move Against the Great Northern Railway.

In a Short Time local paper says that the American Railway Union is on the eve of a great strike. The Great Northern Railway Company, it is said, has refused to recognize the union, and the latter has declared that unless the company changes its attitude it will call out every man on the road. The Great Northern is a transcontinental line, and the strike, if it occurs, will be a big one. The Great Northern has been running its trains with non-union men, and the strikers claim that they have been discharged to make room for the new men. The Great Northern officials say that they have not discharged any men except for cause, and that they will not recognize the union. The Great Northern has been a thorn in the side of the American Railway Union ever since the latter was organized, and the officials of the union have been anxious for a fight with the road. The Great Northern has been a non-union road from the start, and has successfully resisted all attempts to unionize it. The Great Northern has been a thorn in the side of the American Railway Union ever since the latter was organized, and the officials of the union have been anxious for a fight with the road. The Great Northern has been a non-union road from the start, and has successfully resisted all attempts to unionize it.

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On the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—The strike situation on the Great Northern seems to have resolved itself into a fight among about twenty discharged men for reinstatement, which they find impossible except through drawing the whole American Railway Union into the trouble.

Rumors that a strike would be inaugurated on the Montana Central, a leading branch of the Great Northern system, at noon, proved untrue. Sylvester Keliher, Secretary of the American Railway Union, who has been prominent in the attempt to get an interview with President Hill, has been in communication with President Dehs the last two days, but Dehs has refused so far to advise a strike.

The fact is that the members of the order on the Great Northern have it in their own power to say whether or not they shall strike. Keliher said this afternoon they certainly would strike, but the employes have made no move in that direction.

SENATOR SHERMAN BERATES BRICE

"Infernal Outrage" that He Should Represent Ohio in the Senate—Inconsequential Garrulity About the President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Senator John Sherman, in an interview last night, gave his estimates of the abilities of his colleague, Senator Calvin S. Brice, and of President Cleveland.

"Senator Brice," he remarked, "is a clever fellow, but it is an outrage that he should represent Ohio in the Senate. Mr. Brice used to come to Washington on Tuesday and go away on Friday to New-York—never to Ohio.

"Ohio wool growers are disaffected, and it is an infernal outrage that Mr. Brice should have represented Ohio in the Senate when the wool measure was before Congress. His vote would have prevented wool from going on the free list. Free wool has cost the country $40,000,000 or $50,000,000."

Referring to President Cleveland Mr. Sherman said:

"Mr. Cleveland is a man of marked ability, but he is stubborn. He has his ideas and insists upon them. Were he a President like Lincoln, he would refuse to assume any part of the responsibility for the legislation or the administration of the departments. My idea of the President is that of a presiding officer, executive officer—not a tyrant, a dictator, or a meddler. The applicants for office should not see him at all.

"When I say Mr. Cleveland is a man of marked ability I do not mean he is a good President. Congress appropriates the money for the use of the Secretaries and not for the President, and the responsibilities are upon the Secretaries."

SURE WILLIAMS CANNOT WIN

Effective Work Has Been Done Against Him by a Central Labor Union Committee.

The Central Labor Union again discussed politics yesterday. It is generally understood that the political action of this body will be confined to opposing those candidates for office who are objectionable to organized labor, and that it will not directly support the candidacy of any one. Delegate Wolders of the Cigar Makers' Union, who had been appointed on the committee to oppose the candidacy of ex-Police Inspector Williams for Senator in the Twelfth Senatorial District, reported that last week members of the committee made a house-to-house canvass among the workingmen in the district, and had explained to them what a great enemy Mr. Williams was to organized labor, and how unworthy he was of support. The committee found ready listeners, and Delegate Wolders believed that Mr. Williams could not be elected.

"That kind of work is no use," remarked Delegate Edwards of the Tile Layers' Helpers. "What we ought to do is to go to the polling places on election day, and argue with the electors on their way to the polls."

"That will also be attended to, and good men will be sent out to oppose our enemy on Tuesday," replied Wolders.

The Official Election Notices,
Giving the district boundaries and polling places, will be found in to-day's Mercury. All for one cent.—Adv.

GOLF PLAYERS ARRESTED

Messrs. Babbage and Sanders Were on the Richmond County Links.

ACCUSED OF BREAKING SUNDAY LAW

Country Club Members Amazed at the Action of a New Police Commissioner Who Keeps His Men Shifting.

WEST BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 3.—William R. Babbage, a prominent resident of Staten Island, a member of the Richmond County Country Club, and numerous other social organizations of Staten Island, and who is in business in New-York, went with a friend, Francis Sanders, to the Country Club this afternoon, and to pass away the afternoon started to play a game of golf on the links there. They did not finish their game, as it led to their being marched before a Justice of the Peace, who paroled them pending examination.

The clubhouse is back in the island a couple of miles from the nearest village, and is secluded and isolated, being in reality a country place. The links are in a valley, and it could not be seen that golf was being played there. Babbage and Sanders were on the fifth hole when the police arrived. Babbage was driving from the tee, and Sanders was on the green. Babbage had driven his ball into the rough, and Sanders was walking up to the ball to see how it lay when the police arrived. Both men were arrested and taken before Justice Van Vechten, who paroled them pending examination.

The arrests caused consternation at the Country Club, where during the afternoon a score of members and friends gathered to have a round of the links. They were confronted with the information that they would be arrested, and there were mutterings. There was a general expression of willingness to have the club take the matter up and contest the legality of the arrests. This will probably be the action taken.

Loud as the would-be players' protestations over the matter were, they were nothing when compared to the howls and lamentations of the caddies when they found their most profitable day was a thing of the past.

PENSION FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Jane Hill Sentenced to One Year's Imprisonment—Attorneys Indicted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3.—The principal cases in the United States District Court, which has been in session at New-Berne, were against numerous persons charged with defrauding the Government by securing pensions to which they were not entitled.

The case against Jane Hill resulted in a verdict of guilty, and she was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. She got $2,400 before the fraud was discovered. She got the pension by swearing she was the widow of Edward Hill. He was a Government witness against her.

It is developed that there has been a formidable conspiracy in and around New-Berne to defraud the Government out of pensions. Other cases will be tried at the April term.

It is charged that the men at the bottom of the frauds are E. W. Carpenter, white, and Fred Douglass, colored, pension attorneys. Both are indicted for procuring false claims to be made. Their cases come up in April.

Government detectives have discovered a perfect "nest of fraud," the manipulation of which runs back for many years.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS'S DAUGHTER DEAD

She Spent the Summer in the Country and Contracted Typhoid Fever.

Miss Lillian Irene Crimmins, daughter of John D. Crimmins, died at her father's home, 40 East Eighty-sixth Street, early this morning. She was eighteen years old.

Miss Crimmins had passed the Summer at a resort in the interior of the State where she contracted typhoid fever.

She had been seriously ill only three weeks, and was attended by Drs. Delafield and Herder. Miss Crimmins was a pupil at the Sacred Heart College.

The Prussian Remount Depot.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Capt. R. K. Evans, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy, has returned here from a tour of inspection under instructions from Washington of the Prussian remount depot at Oranienburg, where 600 horses are trained at one time. The depot has very extensive grounds, and its appointments are complete. The administration of the depot is endeavoring to make it self-supporting by raising grain, oats, potatoes, &c.

STEAMER MANHATTAN IN PERIL

Maine Liner's Rudder Unmanageable and She Narrowly Escapes Rocks in the East River.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 3.—The steamer Manhattan of the Maine Line had a narrow escape from going on the rocks in the East River, just above Hell Gate, about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Manhattan was going eastward. As she swung around Hallett's Point, on the Long Island shore, she shot straight toward a cluster of rocks that skirt the shore beyond Bounty's Cove. The steamer's bow kept swinging in toward the land as she drew nearer to the rocks. Her whistle was blowing distress signals, and residents along the shore rushed from their homes expecting to see the steamer dash against the rocks. The promptness of the Manhattan's officers, however, averted a serious accident.

It appeared from the shore that her distress was due to some of the steering gear becoming jammed, for the vessel's helm must have been hard over to port, as her rudder was swung around toward the starboard side, and evidently could not be moved. As soon as the engineers became aware that something was the matter with the steering gear they signaled the engineer to back water, and that action saved the Manhattan from grounding on the rocks. To back water, and that action saved

Her headway was checked sufficiently to allow the eddy that shut out from Hallett's Cove to catch her bow and swing it around, so that the stern was swept along by the tide parallel with the shore, but only a few feet from the rocks. The Manhattan was then headed down the river, and there were a few anxious moments for those who watched her as she drew near the bridges. Fortunately, however, the tide was high, and there was plenty of room for her to pass under the bridges. Had the tide been low, the Manhattan would have had to lower her smokestacks in order to pass under the bridges, and this would have delayed her materially. As it was, she passed through the bridges without slackening speed, and the spectators, realizing that the Manhattan was safe from injury, gave a cheer.

THE HOEY ESTATE CREDITORS

THE HOEY ESTATE CREDITORS

Most of Them Have Decided to Accept Land in Full Payment of Their Claims.

A Meeting Next Wednesday.

Most of the creditors of the late Mrs. Laura D. Hoey estate are breathing more easily than they did a few months ago. Since the last sale of real estate, on Saturday, realizing nearly $100,000 have been received by the transfer of bonds, trustee Wilbur A. Hoey a few days after the sale made public a circular announcing the condition of the estate, which was anything but promising. He recommended the taking of land to the value of the claims of the different creditors, which has thus far worked very successfully.

A number of the creditors will meet at Hollywood Wednesday and select land to the value of their claims, the value of the different lots being fixed by appraisers appointed jointly by the trustee and creditors. Next Saturday there will be a general meeting of the creditors at the Astor House, New-York city, when it is expected that a final adjustment will be made between the creditors and the trustee.

To prove that the estate is in a better condition the smaller creditors have been asked to present their claims and get 50 per cent in cash, or else take land and get the full value. Nearly all have decided to take land.

THE BERETTA FOR MGR. SATOLLI

A Desire that It Be Imposed on the New Prince of the Church by Cardinal Gibbons on Sunday, Dec. 8.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—While it is true, as stated when the announcement was made of the Pope's intention to elevate Mgr. Satolli to the Cardinalate, that the Monsignour will go to Rome, the date of his departure is uncertain, and so far in the future that any discussion of his successor as Papal Delegate is pure speculation. It is stated at the legation that the Monsignor will not return to Rome until the consistory succeeding the one at which he is to be named a Cardinal has been called.

It has now been a year and a half since a consistory was held, and the date of the next ensuing one has not been named, but it is expected to occur in the first part of this month. Should it be held at any time prior to the 20th inst. it would be feasible for the members of the Noble Guard bearing the beretta to reach here in time for Cardinal Gibbons to impose it upon the new Cardinal on Sunday, Dec. 8.

It is the desire of those interested that this should be done, that being the occasion of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, one of the greatest days in the Church calendar.

SPIRATUALISM FARES BADLY IN COURT

Mrs. Dr. Hilligoss Fails in Her Damage Suit Against Mr. Covert.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 3.—The ten-thousand-dollar damage suit brought by Mrs. Dr. Hilligoss against W. R. Covert, the anti-Spiritualist, came to an abrupt end last night, and the jury, after being out twenty minutes, found for Covert, denying even a cent of damage. The suit involves the question of Spiritualism, and for that reason and the prominence of the principals, it attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. Covert in his addresses against Spiritualism repeatedly published that Spiritualist mediums were liars, frauds, thieves, or ignoramuses.

Mrs. Hilligross, who leads Indiana Spiritualists, took the assertion as personal, and brought a suit for damages. Naturally she is not at all pleased with the way it has turned out.

THREW THE SAFE OUT OF THE DOOR

A Daring Train Robbery by Which the Wells-Fargo Company Lost $5,000.

TORREON, Mexico, Nov. 3.—One of the most daring train robberies that have ever occurred in the Republic of Mexico was committed on the San Pedro Branch of the International Railroad last week, in which the Wells-Fargo Express Company lost $5,000, but through the secrecy of the officials the facts were suppressed until yesterday.

The train consisted of one coach and an express car. The robbers entered the car while the messenger was absent and threw the safe out of the car door and then escaped. Officers were at once notified, and the next day the safe, battered almost to pieces and rifled of its contents, was found in a clump of bushes two miles from the track between Horners and San Pedro.

Four Mexicans are now in jail on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

The Prussian Landtag's New Home.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The new building erected for the occupancy of the Prussian Landtag is externally completed, and the fitting of the interior is proceeding rapidly. A large part of the fittings and furniture of the old building were found to be entirely unsuited to the new building, and have been sold at auction. The sale attracted large crowds of buyers and curiosity seekers, and many of the articles sold brought good prices.

SWINDLED MANY FIRMS

Sophia Caroline Smith Bought Goods as Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

CAUGHT AT A VICTIM'S STORE

Is Now Locked Up and the Police Expect that Many Complainants Will Appear to Prosecute.

Mrs. Sophia Caroline Smith, well-educated and past middle age, who has been acting recently as housekeeper at various fashionable residences in this city, is locked up at Police Headquarters, charged with representing herself as Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and as swindling dry goods houses on an extensive scale. Besides the dry goods firms several livery stable keepers and small tradesmen from the uptown districts are victims, and although as yet only a few have come forward to prosecute her, it is expected that there will be scores of complainants.

The woman's arrest came about through the agency of Jackson's dry goods house, 1,000 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Smith has been a frequent customer at the store for a few weeks. She made her first purchase of the firm's establishment two weeks ago. Since then she has been a frequent visitor. She has ordered goods sent to her home, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street. This house is but a few doors from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mrs. Huntington was supposed to be living. Mrs. Smith has also been a customer of Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, and other fashionable dry goods houses.

Mrs. Smith's method of operation was to order goods sent to her home, and then to call at the store and say that she had changed her mind about keeping the goods. She would then order them sent to Mrs. Huntington's residence, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street. She would then drive away, taking the goods with her. She ordered articles of clothing from three days to a week in advance, so that the goods would be on hand when she called for them. She would then order goods sent to Mrs. Huntington's residence, and call for them herself. She would then order goods sent to Mrs. Huntington's residence, and call for them herself. She would then order goods sent to Mrs. Huntington's residence, and call for them herself.

The next day she

men behaved splendidly, and the policemen did all they could to calm the screaming Hebrews. Policeman Dillman, who discovered the fire and rang the first alarm, was discovered to be missing, and it was spread from mouth to mouth with incredible rapidity that the brave fellow had been burned to death. He went in to awaken the sleepers in No. 7, and had not been seen to come out again. About five minutes after his absence was noticed, however, he was found chasing the excited horses that had been let loose from Meyer's stables.

Finally the fire was conquered, but when the sun rose the building was still smoking.

It is owned by Samuel Levy, whose buildings in Cherry Street near Pelham were destroyed by fire over a year ago.

Although there are many ugly rumors to the effect that the fire was of incendiary origin, neither the police nor the Fire Department would say yesterday that they thought so. There was no insurance on the building, and although it burned as if it had been soaked in kerosene there is nothing, they say, that points to incendiarism. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been an explosion.

The work of searching for bodies was commenced yesterday, as soon as the building had cooled, under Roundsman Powers of the Madison Street Station.

Shapiro's body was found in a back room on the fourth floor, and was lowered to the ground with ropes, while an immense crowd looked on. The body of Penser was found under a heap of débris on the ground floor. The third body was so terribly burned that the police thought at first it was the body of a large dog.

The Coroner's office was notified. Coroner Fitzpatrick visited the scene and saw the bodies.

Fireman Henry Wallman of Engine Company 25 was badly burned about the hands and face. He was taken home and yesterday was progressing favorably. Samuel Iscliowitz, janitor of 7 Pelham Street, escaped by jumping from the second story window. He received a slight scalp wound, and was yesterday pronounced all right by the doctors in Gouverneur Hospital.

FRANKLIN STREET FIRE STUBBORN.

The Damage over $100,000—Firemen Left the Roof Just in Time.

The fire in Crandall & Godley Company's building, 157 and 159 Franklin Street, late Saturday night was still emitting black smoke yesterday afternoon. All day the firemen were busy pulling down the tottering stone masses, and making the sidewalk clear and safe for pedestrians.

The building runs through the block, and its numbers in Leonard Street are 7 and 9. The company deals in confectioners and bakers' supplies, and on the upper floors of the building were vast stores of combustibles and inflammables, such as acids, yeast, glucose, and the like.

The situation of the building in the very midst of a district crowded with the offices of commission merchants and dealers in combustibles rendered the fire an exceedingly dangerous one. Had it not been that the Leonard Street Police Station, with its constant stream of policemen coming and going, is almost next door, the fire might not have been noticed so soon after its commencement, or as easily checked. As it was, the damage is estimated at over $100,000, and the firemen were obliged to fight the flames from the roof, which caved in with a tremendous roar only a few minutes after they had left it.

A policeman first noticed smoke curling up the side of the building at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. Chief Bonner, with a dozen engines, was on the scene in a very few minutes, and the importance of the situation caused Acting Inspector Cortwright to call out the police of the Church Street and Macdougal Street Stations.

Owing to the dampness of the atmosphere at that hour of the evening the smoke would not rise, but hung dense a few feet above the level of the sidewalks, impeding the energies of the firemen, choking their breath, and obstructing their sight. Suddenly the flames burst out in fury from the windows facing Leonard Street, and the firemen thought the fire would spread to the six-story building which adjoins and fronts on Franklin, Hudson, and Leonard Streets. There are a great many offices in this building, and thousands of dollars' worth of stock and goods. Bennett, Day & Co., dealers in imported nuts; Bennett, Sloane & Co., tea merchants; the Diamond Starch Company, B. O. Bowers & Co., and W. B. Winslow, commission merchants, and J. H. Pike, cigar manufacturer, are some of the firms whose interests were imperiled.

The fire at 9 o'clock was at its height, when a report like that of a cannon shook the building and scattered the firemen on the four corners of the roof, where the majority of them were handling the hose. The report was the first of many. It was caused by the fire reaching some carboys of ammonia stored on the upper floors.

As soon as the firemen grew accustomed to the explosions and realized that there was more noise than danger, they stood to their posts. The explosions, however, sent glass and splinters of wood flying through the air. Fire Patrolman Gillespie was struck by a piece of glass, and his wrist was severely cut. A surgeon was sent for from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the wound was sewed up and bandaged.

The occupants of a two-and-a-half-story tenement, that has its entrance in an alleyway between 13 and 15 Leonard Street, were in the greatest alarm until assured by the police that they were in no danger.

Nevertheless, the smoke poured into their rooms and forced many of the occupants to go into the streets.

Michael Cronin and his two children, James White, and James Reagan and his three children, were found on the top floor almost asphyxiated by the smoke. The police carried them out, and Reagan, who is seventy years old, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he soon recovered.

The fire was thoroughly under control by midnight.

DR. LLOYD ON THE MODERN GOLIATH

It Can Be Defeated by the Votes of Honest Men, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. William Lloyd preached against Tammany Hall last night in the Central Congregational Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. His subject was, "The Kind of Man Needed to Slay the Modern Goliath in New-York."

He said that it went without saying that the Goliath referred to was Tammany Hall, and the kind of man needed to slay him was the citizen who had the interests of the city at heart and remembered them on election day. Tammany Hall, he declared, represents the worst elements in the city; the men in it, and especially the office holders, have no civic pride; their sole object is gain; they have brought about a state of things that in the past has made our city a byword among nations abroad.

"The very air has been poisoned by that organization," he said. "Last year the Tiger was not killed. It was wounded, and this year the beast has the audacity to ask your suffrage again. The pebble with which you shall slay this modern Goliath is the vote, and the sling is your honest conviction that the city under Tammany's misrule was something to blush for.

"The Tammany politicians were so brazen as to ask with a sneer: 'What are you going to do about it?' Well, we showed them what we were going to do about it, and the lesson wants to be administered again this year. If Tammany meets a stinging rebuke again, it will go far to sealing the fate of the organization against which every honest citizen should revolt.

"No wonder the newspapers asked, 'Where did you get it?' of the city officials. A few years ago these men were poor. To-day they live in fine residences and give every evidence of possessing wealth. Where did they get it? Where did these members of that wicked organization secure the wealth which they flaunt before the eyes of their fellow-citizens?

"Now, the Puritans have been spoken of as if they were a brand of shame instead of a diadem of glory. Those who can say lightly that a thing is wrong because it smacks of Puritanism do not realize what great good the Puritans have done for this country. They defended two of our most treasured rights, I refer to the church and the schoolhouse. They did not worry about saloons open on Sunday. What they wanted was the churches open on Sunday.

"How any man can give his suffrage to the political organization which has for so long misgoverned New-York is past my understanding.

"Beware of the liquor ring. It is a powerful combination, and must not be regarded as easily conquered. It can corrupt Legislatures and voters. It is an evil that is to be fought with the combined forces of honest voters. It is a Goliath in itself. Shall we again permit Tammany and the liquor ring to clutch this fair city by the throat and we stand helplessly by? No; not if my faith in the intelligent understanding of the greater mass of voters is not shaken.

"New-York wants reform. It wants the work of reform to go on. The present administration is doing good work. We should confide in it."

Hood's

Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved itself the best blood purifier medical science has ever produced. It cures when other medicines utterly fail. Its record is unequaled in the history of medicine. Its success is based upon its intrinsic merit. Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

CANDIDATES AND CIVIL SERVICE

Replies Received from Men Running for County Clerk, Register, or the Legislature.

The Civil Service Reform Association has had the following correspondence with local candidates in regard to the merit system of appointments to office:

This letter was sent to candidates for Register and County Clerk:

Dear Sir: On behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association, and for the information of voters, we would respectfully ask you, as a candidate for the office of Register—

1. Whether, if elected, you would support a proposition to apply civil service rules in the selection of the subordinate employes in that office.

2. Whether, in the absence of such rules—if they are not promulgated before Jan. 1—you would, of your own volition, apply the system of appointment for merit, as ascertained by examination, in accordance with the civil service section of the revised Constitution.

It will be our duty and our pleasure to give as wide a circulation as may be practicable to any reply with which you may be disposed to favor us; and we would be grateful also for any expression on the general subject. Yours, very respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ,
President.
GEO. McANENY,
Secretary.

These replies were received:

Thomas F. Keating, Fusion candidate for Register:

I answer both questions submitted in the affirmative, and also inclose an editorial from Hardware, our trade paper, which contains very fully my views as to the duty of a city official.

The published statement to which Mr. Keating refers is as follows:

If I should be elected Register I would conduct the office in the interest of the public precisely along the lines on which I conduct this office in the interest of the company who have made me their manager in this city. I would put the Register's office exactly on the basis upon which this private business stands. I employ men here solely for their competency, and if any of them should turn out to be of bad character, I should regard him as incompetent, and discharge him. Before employing an applicant I find out whether he is competent in character, as well as in mere mental capacity. Then I exact of each employe punctilious attendance, a full day's work, and absolute fidelity to the interests of the company; and I endeavor to compensate each according to his value. It is unnecessary to say that there are no superfluous employes here—just so many as the needs of the business absolutely require. If you will transfer these ideas and methods to the Register's office, you will understand just how I should propose to conduct it in the event of being elected.

Charles Blauvelt, Good Government candidate for Register:

I believe firmly and thoroughly in the principle of civil service reform as advocated by your association, and hope and expect to see it adopted and applied to all branches of the public service, National, State, city, and will do all in my power to help accomplish this.

My understanding of the principle is that all appointments to the civil service shall be determined solely by considerations of personal character, qualifications properly to discharge the duties of the office, and attention to duty.

Henry D. Purroy, Tammany candidate for County Clerk:

In answer to the first question contained in your communication of the above date, permit me to say that in accordance with my views, as expressed years ago to the Civil Service Commissioners, which views I have often publicly reiterated), and, in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and practice in regard to appointments which I established in one of the city departments long before the civil service laws were made applicable thereto, I would cordially support a well-considered proposition to apply proper civil service rules to the selection of subordinate employes of the County Clerk's office.

In answer to your second question, I beg leave to state that, in the absence of the promulgation of such civil service rules, I would continue to make appointments when necessary, in the County Clerk's office, in accordance with merit and good character, to be ascertained by an examination based upon such civil service rules.

Mr Purroy explains in a subsequent letter that the system he would "continue" in force is that of personal examination by himself of the persons he might select for appointment. There is at present no system of appointment in the County Clerk's office "based upon civil service rules."

John T. Lockman, Good Government candidate for County Clerk:

My reply to these inquiries is that in case of election to the office of County Clerk I should heartily and cheerfully apply the civil service rules in the selection of subordinates, and that merit and not party should govern such selection.

This letter was sent to candidates for Legislature:

Dear Sir: In view of the wide popular interest in the extension and improvement of the civil service laws of the State, an interest indicated by the recent adoption by an overwhelming majority of a section embodying the reform in the Constitution, we would respectfully ask you on behalf of the Civil Service Reform Association, and for the information of voters, whether, if elected to the Senate, (Assembly,) you would give your support to a measure designed to extend the operation of the civil service laws as far as practicable—as the Constitution requires—and to improve the system wherever necessary.

It will be our duty and our pleasure to give the widest circulation to any reply with which you may be disposed to favor us, and we would be grateful for any further expression on the general subject. Yours, very respectfully,

CARL SCHURZ,
President.
GEO. McANENY,
Secretary.

Following are some of the replies received from Senatorial candidates:

William H. Law, (State Dem.,) Fifteenth District:

I shall most cordially give my support to any measure which in my judgment tends to improve the public service and extend the system of civil service reform.

Charles B. Page, (Rep.,) Seventeenth District:

I believe the qualifications of applicants for appointment to office, under State or Municipal Governments, should be properly ascertained. If elected to the Senate, will give my support to any measure which in my judgment will improve existing civil service laws.

James Meehan, (S. D.,) Eighteenth District:

If elected to the Senate, I will give support to measures designed to extend the operation of civil service laws, as the Constitution requires, and to improve the system wherever necessary.

John Ford, (Rep.,) Nineteenth District:

I am in hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of the Civil Service Reform Association. I believe in civil service reform, and shall support any reasonable measure designed to support the civil service laws in accordance with Constitutional requirements. No one is more keenly alive than myself to the positive evils that result to the public service from mad scramble for office which immediately succeeds the defeat of the dominant party of the Nation, State, or municipality.

Jacob Cantor, (Tam.,) Twentieth District:

I voted for the civil service bill, which I presume met with the approval of your association, during the recent session of the Legislature, and I know of no reason now why I should not vote for the same again, if re-elected.

J. A. Henneberry, (S. D.,) Twentieth District:

I am in thorough accord with your association on civil service matters, and if elected, would vote to carry out the laws as the Constitution requires.

Charles L. Guy, (Tam.,) Twenty-first District:

I believe in civil service reform principles, except as applied to the lower grade of positions, (below $4 per day,) and have, as a rule, given my support to all efforts tending to their establishment.

Favorable replies were received from the following Assembly candidates: George Gregory, (Rep.,) Fifth District; George Malraison, (Ind. Rep.,) Fifth; Howard Wilson, (Rep.,) Seventeenth; F. W. Aymar, (S. D.,) Nineteenth; J. Hassinger, (Rep.,) Twenty-fourth; F. E. Laimbeer, (Rep.,) Twenty-seventh; J. J. O'Neill, (S. D.,) Twenty-eighth; Isaac Lawrence, (S. D.,) Twenty-ninth; S. G. French, (Rep.,) Twenty-ninth; Harvey T. Andrews, (Rep.,) Thirty-first.

Alleged Illegal Registration.

Charles Diamond, thirty-five years old, and William McAllister, twenty-nine years old, both of 41 Bowery, were held in $500 each for examination in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on charges of alleged illegal registration in the Second Election District of the Sixth Assembly District. Policeman Burke of the Eldridge Street Station charged that they registered under wrong names. Ex-Police Court Clerk Thomas P. Dineen appeared for the men and contended that his clients were ashamed of living in a lodging house, and had not committed any violation of the law. The men were admitted to bail.

LAST CALL OF REFORM

Messrs. Healy and Sturges Make a Final Appeal for Mr. Shepard.

LEADERS FIGURE ON BROOKLYN'S VOTE.

Mr. Wurster Expects 3,000 Lead and Grout Managers Expect 5,000 —Ballots and Booths Nearly Ready.

The campaign of 1895 in Brooklyn was virtually ended Saturday night, when the Democratic Reform Party held their last rally in the Academy of Music, and the regular Democrats held their last mass meeting in the Criterion Theatre. The reform party, however, yesterday issued the following appeal:

To the People of Brooklyn:

The majority of Brooklyn voters believe that Edward M. Shepard is the best candidate for Mayor. His speeches and letters in the campaign, with their frank, manly, and sensible statements on various municipal questions, have confirmed the good opinion which the people had formed of him from his development of Brooklyn's civil service system, his saving of $600,000 to the city by the Long Island Water Supply decision, and his successful prosecution of the McKane trials.

Brooklyn, with its 1,100,000 people, the fourth of American cities equal in population to six States; with its 115,000 school children, its 657 miles of strees, its 10,000 manufacturing establishments, with $14,000,000 taxes and $1,200,000 expenditure in the one item of cleaning, clearing, and lighting the streets, is a huge business organization, of which, under the Brooklyn charter, the Mayor is the responsible general manager and sole executive head. He appoints, subject to no control, the heads of the Treasury, Police and Excise, Fire, City Works, Health, and other departments, the Assessors, and the Board of Education. The best man Brooklyn can command is needed for this great office.

Mr. Grout is the least satisfactory of the three candidates, and behind him is the notorious Willoughby Street ring, miscalled Democratic. He cannot be trusted. While a member of the Reform Organization and a delegate to its City Convention, professing principles and seeking its nomination for District Attorney, he suddenly deserted his post and accepted the nomination of the ring for Mayor. Like Chapin and like Boody, he would become its tool. He cannot get more than the Willoughby Street vote. That is not enough to elect him.

The method of Mr. Wurster's nomination was less objectionable than Mr. Grout's. But he represents party, not brooklyn, and a party which has a ring of its own. His election by a great majority would stimulate the Republican machine to recapture the party and Brooklyn. He does not represent the best side of Mayor Schieren's administration.

Such an administration as Mr. White has given in the City Works Department, Mr. Shepard's election would assure in all departments. He is peculiarly trained for public service. He can be trusted. His Democratic principles make him a believer in the rules and in the application of business principles to the management of cities. His election would make Brooklyn preeminent among American cities for good government.

Mr. Shepard will be elected Mayor of Brooklyn if those who want him will vote for him. But no vote in his favor will be thrown away, even if he is not elected. Every vote for him is a vote against the ring in both parties, a vote to make politics a better instrument for good government. Defeat one party by voting for Shepard that Grout will be elected. If every voter does his duty on Tuesday next, Edward M. Shepard will be our next Mayor. Voters of Brooklyn, vote on Tuesday next as if your single ballot would decide the election.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY,
Chairman Campaign Committee.
S. PERRY STURGES,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Frederick W. Wurster, the Republican nominee for Mayor, spent yesterday at the Hanover Club, talking over his campaign with Register Granville W. Harmon and Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow, both of whom have been active in his behalf during the last month.

Mr. Wurster feels confident of his election, and Mr. Harmon has figured out a majority of about 3,000 for him. Senator Reynolds boasts of 17,000, and nearly everybody smiles at him. The regular Democrats say that Mr. Grout would be elected by about 5,000.

John A. Hennessy, who is running as the Democratic reform candidate for Senator in the Fifth District, does not expect to be elected, but he is in hopes that he will get enough Democratic votes to defeat Senator Michael J. Coffey. If he succeeds, it will mean the election of a Republican in the person of Harry A. Hanbury. The district gives a nominal Democratic majority of about 4,000.

John L. Shea, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, in giving out, Saturday, the probable vote that Mr. Shepard will receive, stated that he would get in the Eighth Ward, 850; Ninth Ward, 1,050; Twelfth Ward, 170; Thirtieth Ward, 185, and Thirty-first Ward, 140. These are the wards that constitute the Fifth Senatorial District.

The Republicans yesterday claimed that, taking Mr. Shea's figures as a basis, it means that every man who votes for Mr. Shepard will also vote against Senator Coffey, and they feel that Mr. Hanbury's election is an assured fact.

Upon Mr. Shea's figures the Republicans also claim that Frank F. Schulz will be elected Senator over Patrick H. McCarren.

Frank Gallagher is working hard in the Third District, naturally a Democratic stronghold, but nevertheless he is working day and night for the success of the entire Democratic ticket.

President William J. O'Brien of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New-York has sent the following letter to Mr. Gallagher:

Hon. Frank Gallagher, 71 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: You have called my attention to the position accorded you on the black list of the legislative report of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New-York. Being requested to re-examine the Assembly record, I find that you voted for three labor bills, against none, and were absent when eight measures were up for consideration. At the time of the making of the report of the Workingmen's Assembly, the reason for your absence was overlooked. I now find it was because of the protracted sessions of the committee on the investigation of State prisons, on which you were the only minority member and which traveled between New-York and Dannemora in the taking of the testimony.

Personally, I know you have always been friendly to labor and have never used your voice nor your vote against labor's best interests. I am sorry the facts in your case were not known at the time the report of the Workingmen's Assembly was issued, and I gladly take advantage of the opportunity at this late day, as President of the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New-York, and Chairman of its Executive Committee, to right an unintentional wrong. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1895.

The Board of Electors yesterday sent to seventeen of the Brooklyn police precincts the ballots to be used election day, and the rest will be sent out to the eleven other precincts to-day. Over 2,000,000 ballots will be on hand when the polls open to-morrow morning.

The 3,824 election booths have also been put in the respective polling places. They will be put in proper position to-night. One booth is allowed for every fifty voters.

Police Commissioner Welles has sworn in 610 special policemen for duty election day. The majority are veterans of the late war. Each special policeman will be paid $2.10 for the day's work.

The polls will be opened to-morrow morning at 6:35 o'clock, and will be closed at 4:52 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

There is a most alarming and serious feature developing in the case of ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, who is very ill at his home, in Sandwich, Ill. In addition to his physical weakness, brought on by his long illness, his mind is now seriously affected. He labors under the hallucination that there is a conspiracy among those about him to retard his recovery, and refuses to eat. Great difficulty is also experienced in keeping clothing on him. Dr. Wardner, an expert on insanity, has been called into the case, and would have the patient removed to a hospital if his condition would permit.

Mr. Stern Had Nothing to Say.

In a newspaper yesterday Henry Rice of 19 East Sixty-sixth Street was made the authority for the statement that Louis Stern had decided to return to Germany to serve a two weeks' imprisonment imposed by the authorities of Kissingen. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at Mr. Stern's home, 998 Fifth Avenue, last night. Mr. Stern sent down word that he had nothing to say.

For Dyspepsia and Exhaustion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. E. Cornell Esten, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have met with the greatest and most satisfactory results in dyspepsia and general derangement of the cerebral and nervous systems, causing debility and exhaustion."

Elegant New Patterns in Spoon Work and Silver Knives.

The blades for our knives are made expressly for us by Jos. Rodgers & Sons, Sheffield, Eng.

It will profit you to see our wares and compare prices before purchasing.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

HARRISON'S FRIENDS AT WORK

Reported They Are Bent on Getting Mr. Carter Removed from the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—It is said to be probable as the result of the conference of local Republicans with ex-Attorney General Michener, Friday night, that the friends of Mr. Harrison will move early for the displacement of Chairman Carter of the National Republican Committee, and the substitution, if not of an out-and-out Harrison man, at least of one who will be in accord with what the conference says is the majority sentiment of the party in the matter of financial legislation.

It is reported here that the subject was discussed Friday night, and that Mr. Michener assured the other conferrees that a large majority of the members of the National Republican Committee was not in accord with Chairman Carter in his views on the silver question.

Carter is opposed to Harrison because he is not an ultra-silver man, and is quoted as saying that Harrison could not be elected President. The friends of the ex-President feel that it is possible to force the reorganization of the committee, and believe that if the committee should be reorganized they probably could select the Chairman.

Harrison's Indianapolis friends are anxious that a change in the Chairmanship should take place, and it is understood that they have notified Harrison's friends in the committee that Mr. Carter is not acceptable to the ex-President, and not likely to be to the country at large, which, they say, is in favor of sound money, and in all probability will declare in favor of maintaining the present attitude of the Government toward the coinage of gold and silver.

No one is mentioned here for the place Carter holds, but it is said the Harrison candidates will come from the East.

PETITION FOR EXECUTION OF MURDERERS

Illustration of the Working of a Peculiar Kansas Law.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—Six hundred citizens of Edwards County have petitioned Gov. Morrill to sign the death warrants of Carl Arnold and William Harvey, sentenced to death by Judge Vandivert of Kinsley about eighteen months ago.

Arnold and Harvey, while drunk, in Kinsley, deliberately murdered Mayor Marsh. A mob was organized, and would have hanged the murderers to a telegraph pole had it not been for Judge Vandivert, who appeared on the scene and promised the leaders that if they would turn Arnold and Harvey over to the Sheriff he would guarantee their conviction and sentence to death, and that he then would go before the Governor and ask that he allow them to be executed after one year's incarceration in the penitentiary. The year is up.

Gov. Morrill went to his home, at Hiawatha, yesterday, but before going he intimated to friends that he would deny the petition. None of the Kansas Governors has signed a death warrant. Criminals sentenced to death are permitted to serve in the penitentiary for life, and are not hanged, as the law contemplates. There are about seventy-five convicts in the Kansas penitentiary under sentence of death.

ADELE RITCHIE IS MARRIED

She Became Mrs. Joseph W. Herbert Nearly a Month Ago.

The marriage of Joseph W. Herbert, the comedian, now playing with the Lillian Russell Company, and Adele Ritchie, the comic opera singer, has been looked forward to for some time as an event sure to happen, but the news that they are already married, and have been so for nearly a month, will be a surprise to most of their friends.

They were married in Camden, N. J., Oct. 6, while Mr. Herbert was playing an engagement in Philadelphia. They are now living at the Auditorium Hotel, in Chicago, where Miss Russell's company is filling an engagement. The story of the wedding has been jealously guarded from the public, and until yesterday not even the members of Lillian Russell's company knew of it.

Joseph W. Herbert was divorced in this city from his first wife, Marion Lascelles, the dancer.

Mr. Herbert is one of the best comedians on the American stage, and Miss Ritchie has sung the leading parts in "The Fencing Master" and "The Algerian."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather will probably continue during Monday, with slightly warmer, east to south winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather will probably continue until Monday evening, growing warmer, east to south winds, conditions are threatening for Tuesday.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and slightly warmer Monday, probably followed by showers on the coast; easterly winds.

GEORGIA, fair, followed by local showers on the coast; warmer, east to south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, local rain, northeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair and warmer Monday, east to south winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair and warmer Monday, with increasing southerly winds, local rain Monday night or Tuesday. EASTERN TEXAS, probably fair during the day, followed by showers, southerly winds, shifting to westerly; cooler by Tuesday morning. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair Monday, followed by local showers, cooler Monday night; variable wins. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local showers, winds shifting to northwesterly, colder Monday night. ARKANSAS, fair, followed by local rains Monday night, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, warmer and generally fair Monday; probably showers on Tuesday; east to south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudiness will increase during the day, with warmer southerly winds, followed by local rains; winds shifting to westerly and colder Tuesday morning. INDIANA, warmer, southerly winds and general cloudy weather, followed by local rains Monday afternoon or night. ILLINOIS, increasing cloudiness, local rains, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night. MISSOURI and IOWA, light rains, winds shifting to northwesterly and colder Monday night. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair in the morning, local showers in the evening or night, southerly winds, warmer in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, light showers, southerly winds, colder Monday night. WISCONSIN, light local rains, southerly, shifting to northerly winds, colder Monday night. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy weather, with light showers, colder, winds shifting to northerly. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, local rains, followed by clearing weather, colder, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather and light local snows; colder, northerly winds. COLORADO, increasing cloudiness and snow in northern portion during Monday or Monday night, northerly winds. WYOMING, light snow and colder, northerly winds. MONTANA, local snow, followed by fair, northerly winds, colder in eastern portion.

The barometer has risen east of the Mississippi and in the extreme Northwest. It has fallen in the Southern Rocky Mountain districts and in the Central Missouri Valley. It is lowest over South Dakota and highest over New-York. It is warmer, except in the extreme Northwest and Northern plateau regions, where it is colder. Fair weather continues, but the cloudiness has increased in the Northwest, with local snows at Southern Rocky Mountain stations. The indications are that fair weather will continue generally throughout the Atlantic coast districts, with slowly rising temperature Monday. The cloudiness will increase in the central valleys, with showers in the upper lake region and Northwest and much colder weather by Tuesday morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:05 A. M.—5 and 7 Pelham Street; Morris Levy; and Well & Meyer; damage, $75,000.

10:30 A. M.—113 Ridge Street; Rachel Steiner; damage, $5.

11:20 A. M.—48 Madison Avenue; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $10.

3:00 P. M.—152 Ridge Street; Louis Goldberg; damage, $10.

4:40 P. M.—618 East Twelfth Street; Richard Keller; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—188 Vanderbilt Avenue; Emil Busch; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; Tenth Avenue Cable Railroad; mail car; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—110 West Twenty-sixth Street; Edmond O'Kelly; damage, $25.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY

Monmouth County Democrats in Magnificent Condition.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Monmouth County Democratic Executive Committee met here last evening and received reports from the leaders in the sixteen townships. The reports indicate that the party is united for the first time in five years, and in good shape to roll up an old-fashioned majority for Chancellor McGill and the legislative ticket.

Chairman Ivins says the county surely will give a Democratic majority of 500, and may increase the figures to nearly 1,000.

The leading Republicans concede the county and two of the three Assemblymen to the Democrats, but they hope by the lavish expenditure of money to keep the McGill majority down to 300.

Thousands of dollars have been sent to Asbury Park by the Republicans for the purpose of getting the vote in that Summer-resort town.

A curious feature of the campaign in Monmouth County is the fact that the Democratic horse owners at Monmouth Park and their hundreds of employes are wearing Griggs buttons. They have received a tip from Republican headquarters that horse racing at Monmouth Park will be resumed in the event of the election of the Republican candidate. The action of the horsemen is making votes for the Democrats.

FIVE TICKETS IN NEBRASKA.

Outlook Favorable to the Election of Republican Candidates.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—The State election in Nebraska is for one Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. There are five tickets in the field: Republican, Democratic, "Sound Money" Democratic, Populist, and Prohibitionist.

The Republicans carried the State last year on all State officers, except Governor, by from 18,000 to 27,000 plurality. By a fusion of Populists and Silver Democrats the fusion candidate for Governor was elected by 3,000 majority.

There is no fusion this year, and indications are that Chief Justice T. L. Norval, renominated by the Republicans, will be re-elected. The Populist nominee for Supreme Court Judge is Samuel Maxwell, a Republican who prior to 1894 was on the Supreme Bench for twenty years. The regular Democratic nominee is Charles J. Phelps, who represents the free-silver element, while the "Sound Money" Democratic nominee is T. J. Mahoney. The Populists predict Maxwell's election by 5,000, while the Republicans predict Norval's election by 20,000 over Maxwell.

In Omaha there are three tickets in the field for city, county, and judicial offices, and the campaign has been unusually bitter on account of the American Protective Association issue. The tickets are Republican, Populist, and Citizens, the latter nominated by the Citizens' Reform League. The fight on Mayor is a renewal of the fire and police troubles last August. Commissioner Broatch of the new Police Board being the Republican candidate, and ex-Commissioner Brown of the old board the Democratic candidate.

LARGE FIGURES FOR POPULISTS.

Their Commander in Chief Makes Predictions for Next Tuesday.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.—Gen. Paul A. Vandervoort, Commander in Chief of the National Legion, the National organization of Populist clubs, said to-day that, while the Populists did not expect to carry any State, their vote this year would be on the whole 50 per cent. greater in the States which hold elections next Tuesday than last year.

He expects the greatest gains in Iowa, Kentucky, and Ohio. In Ohio, he says, Jacob Coxey, the Populist candidate for Governor, will receive at least 100,000 votes. Last year's Populist vote in Ohio was 69,000. In Kentucky the vote will go from 22,000 last year to about 90,000, while in Iowa the vote will be nearly 80,000, as compared with 34,000 last year.

The General also expects a gain in Massachusetts. In Mississippi, he says that a fair vote would give the State to Burkett, the Populist candidate for Governor, by 23,000 majority.

DEMOCRATS SAFE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Not a Single Gold-Standard Man Will Be Elected to the Legislature.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—Reports from every county of this State received at the Democratic Headquarters the last few days indicate that, with possibly a half dozen exceptions, the Democrats will carry the State, electing their entire State ticket, the Legislature, and the county officers, from Sheriff to constable, in seventy of the seventy-seven counties.

The Populists may posibly carry half a dozen counties, but this is extremely doubtful. The doubtful counties are Attala, Winston, and Neshoba, in the central part of the State; Pike, Marion, Green, and Jones Counties, in Southeastern Mississippi. The Populist candidate for Governor—Capt. Frank Burkett—is a fluent speaker, and a man of considerable ability. He and McLaurin, the Democratic candidate, have held joint discussions at various prominent places, and the indications at each point were that a majority of the audiences were with McLaurin.

It may be set down as a certainty that not a solitary gold-standard man will be elected to the Legislature.

THE ISSUES IN IOWA.

The Democrats Have Fought the Campaign on State Questions.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Iowa will hold a general election for State and county officers on Tuesday, and to elect a new Legislature. State officers to be elected are Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Supreme Judge, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Both parties have sound-money platforms. The Democratic Convention adopted its sound-money declaration after a hard fight in the State Convention. A defection of silver people was threatened, but has not materialized.

The Republicans opened the campaign with claims that Drake, for Governor, on their ticket, would be elected by 100,000 plurality. Drake is a railroad President, and his railroad record has been thoroughly aired in the last two weeks, so that the Republicans have lost their confidence and the Democrats have hopes of electing Judge Babb as Governor.

The Republicans have refused to discuss the State issues involved in the campaign, and have talked National issues only. The Democrats have forced the fight on State issues, especially on their pledge that, if they are given control, they will pass a license law and a bill to permit the manufacture of liquors in the State. On these and the railroad issue they have got their own party in line and a considerable element of liberal Republicans as well.

Half-Holiday for Shoe Men.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Having begun on Saturday, Nov. 2, a very large number of the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, in this city, will close their places of business on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. during the entire year.

Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY AND SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THE SPRING WATER HABIT antedates history. People won't risk their lives drinking water from rivers and ponds sure to be contaminated sooner or later.

Londonderry Lithia Water

which comes out of the old "Granite Hills" more than half a mile from any habitation, is **always pure.**

SPARKLING LONDONDERRY is the fashionable club and table water.

IT IS MORE: It is the **standard lithia** water, and is more highly indorsed as a remedy for **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel,** and all **Kidney troubles** than any medicinal water in the world.

"CAUTION."—Sparkling Londonderry Lithia was the first sparkling lithia ever bottled. Its great popularity explains why every new spring is called a "lithia" spring.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, 76 Broad St.

MR. NEVIUS CRITICISES MR. HOLT

Charges Him with Reckless Writing and Assuming to Speak for Majority of Good Government Clubs.

John H. C. Nevius, member of the Campaign Committee of the Good Government Clubs, takes issue with Byron W. Holt over the statement by the latter that the Good Government Clubs are intended to be non-political, in the following letter:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

For a man who assumes the power, ordinarily attributed only to omniscience, to read the hidden springs of action in men's hearts Mr. Byron W. Holt permits himself to do a good deal of rather reckless writing in your issue of even date.

In paragraphs one to eight inclusive he assumes to speak for the majority of the members of Good Government Clubs as to what they supposed, expected, and intended.

He says: "As generally understood by those in them they are intended to be non-political."

How does he know? There is nothing in their constitution or in their history to warrant any such assumption. Of course, they are not intended to advance the political fortunes of their members, and in most cases safe-guards are provided in the constitution of the clubs against any such danger.

Many of the clubs have taken independent political action from the very first. At least five of the leading clubs, among them A, B, C, and D, have all run candidates for offices on their own party tickets without public criticism. The very fact that the police officials have recognized the Good Government Party this year, as a result of their record last year, shows the inaccuracy of Mr. Holt's statement.

If the majority of the Good Government voters and members—which, of course, the writer doesn't believe—thought

CARS TURN UPSIDE DOWN

Two Killed and Many Injured on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

THE CINCINNATI EXPRESS WRECKED

Flange Breaks on the Combination Coach and the Whole Train Is Piled in a Heap—Near Wheeling, W. Va.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 3.—Two persons were killed outright and twenty-five or thirty passengers were injured by the wrecking of the Cincinnati Express, at Elm Grove, near Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 10:20 o'clock this morning.

The Dead.

The dead are:

BARKELY, —, a child, whose parents live in Wheeling.

HARE, Mrs.; not fully identified.

The Injured.

The most seriously injured are:

CHAPMAN, W. J., West Bridgewater, Penn.; legs and arms slightly bruised.

COACHENOW, J. M., Pittsburg; bruised back.

CROUSE, Mr., Allegheny; head injured.

CROUSE, Mrs; slightly bruised.

FOSTER, JAMES W., Beaver Falls; face bruised.

FRAZIER, Prof. JAMES, Wheeling; badly bruised.

GARVEY, C. J., oil operator, Marietta, Ohio; head bruised and spine injured; will probably die.

GILBERT, G. W., Sharpsburg, Penn.; head bruised and thigh broken.

HAGERLOCKER, George, Pittsburg; head cut and back injured.

HARKNESS, CHARLES, Altoona, Penn.; head bruised slightly.

McTIGHE, —, Pittsburg; foot injured.

MAHONEY, MICHAEL J., McKeesport; nose crushed and face bruised.

MAHONEY, Mrs. M. J.; slightly bruised.

MALONE, Mrs. MARY, Allegheny; head cut and face bruised.

PERKINS, GEORGE, parlor car conductor, Wheeling; head cut and hips bruised.

RAHMM, P. R., Philadelphia; head bruised slightly.

RICHARDSON, W. M., Sharpsburg; face bruised.

ROSE, W. N., 2,333 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; wrenched back and wrist.

SCHUBERT, EDWARD, Pittsburg; head and limbs bruised.

SCHUBERT, LOUIS, Pittsburg; slightly bruised.

STANTON, JAMES, postal clerk; shoulder injured.

VANCE, Miss ELLA; back injured.

VANCE, Miss MAUD, Wheeling; head bruised.

WALTZ, Mrs. W. H., Wheeling; arm dislocated and head bruised.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a flange on the combination car, which caused it to be thrown from the rails, together with two passenger cars and a parlor car. The cars were turned completely over and were badly demolished.

As soon as possible after the accident a relief train was sent from Wheeling, with doctors, and the injured passengers were taken to the hospital.

The accident seems to be one of the kind that is unavoidable. Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity for a time after the accident. That there were no more fatalities is considered remarkable.

TRAIN WRECK IN TEXAS.

Engineer Killed Instantly and Twenty-two Passengers Injured.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 3.—A Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train was wrecked between Dallas and Hillsborough about 10 o'clock this morning.

Engineer Michael Murphy was killed outright, and twenty-two passengers were injured.

The mail, baggage, and express cars and three coaches were wrecked. The train was loaded with passengers for the Dallas Fair.

The accident is said to have been caused by a broken rail.

BIDS FOR CRUISING AND HARBOR VESSEL

To Be Invited Shortly—One for the Pacific, the Other for San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Treasury Department will, in a few days, ask for bids for the construction of a revenue cruiser for the Pacific coast.

The last Congress appropriated $200,000 for such a vessel, and it is expected that a most serviceable craft can be built for this sum. Bids will be invited from builders on both seaboards, conditioned on the delivery of the cruiser at San Francisco when ready for sea.

The department will also solicit bids for a vessel for service in the San Francisco harbor. Pacific coast plants will have the exclusive right to bid for this work.

There is an appropriation of $50,000 available, and the cost of the vessel must not exceed that sum.

THE HALEVY SINGING SOCIETY

"Fingal" Produced at Its Second Annual Concert.

The second annual concert of the Halévy Singing Society took place at Hebrew Institute Hall, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, last evening. The concert was under the direction of Leon Kramer, and the soloists were Miss Catherine Hilke, soprano; Dr. Karl Dufft, baritone; Charles A. Kaiser, tenor, and Sam Franko, violinist. The orchestra of the American Symphony Society contributed to the programme.

The first part consisted of six selected numbers, and the second was wholly made up of Arnold Krug's cantata "Fingal." The concert was a marked success in every respect.

ROAD BLOCKED AT OIL CITY

Switchmen on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Strike.

OIL CITY, Penn., Nov. 3.—The switchmen of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad went on strike last night, owing to the failure of the men to secure the restoration of a cut of 10 per cent. made some time ago. The road at this place is practically blocked.

At a meeting of the trainmen here to-night it was decided to send delegates to Buffalo to confer with trainmen. If the committee cannot reach some satisfactory arrangement with the officials of the road it is to go to Buffalo, Olean, and Rochester and try to tie up the whole system of 900 miles.

Atlanta's Rival Georgia Cities.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

While so much is being said about the effect of the Atlanta Exposition as signalizing the warmth of relations between the North and the South, a cry that has perhaps been a little overstrained, another effect of the exposition may be noted. Of course, we all understand that there has existed a considerable amount of jealousy between Atlanta and other cities and towns in the State, and, unfortunately, this jealousy has frequently shown itself in bitterness; but the marvelous pluck of this city of less than 100,000 people in mapping and carrying out an exposition such as the Cotton States and International has aroused the admiration and respect of every one of the jealous rivals. The exposition will have the effect of making us all closer friends of the people of Atlanta, who have set such a glorious example of patriotism and push. Hereafter Atlanta will have something on which to build her high boasts, and those who would berate her methods and her fame will be silenced by the fact that Atlanta has done what no city in the United States of the same size dare have attempted.

Horse Dashes into the River.

A sorrel horse attached to a buggy was seen dashing through West Eleventh Street to the river about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The harness broke as the animal reached the end of the dock, and he went overboard, leaving the buggy behind. Policemen got a rowboat and went out to the horse, which was swimming some twenty feet from the dock. They towed him to the foot of Perry Street, at the oyster dock, and with the aid of a derrick got him ashore. No one had called to claim the rig last night. There was a satchel in the buggy which contained shirts and a man's wearing apparel.

25,000 FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

That Is Manager Klein's Estimate, and in a Letter He Explains the Reasons Why He Makes It.

Isaac H. Klein, manager of the Good Government campaign, sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night a letter in which he puts forward the claim of the Good Government ticket for the suffrages of independent citizens. The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In making the prediction that the Good Government ticket will poll at least 25,000 votes, I am moved by the following considerations:

There are three tickets in the field, which make claims upon the voters of this city on the ground that municipal interests will be best subserved by the election of the candidates upon those tickets, respectively, for local offices.

1. The Tammany ticket.

2. The so-called fusion ticket, nominated by the Republican Party, and the State Democracy wing of the Democratic Party.

3. The Good Government ticket.

1. The Tammany ticket stands for no principles; it represents spoils pure and simple, and a rotten and thoroughly discredited political system. The offices, other than judicial, to be filled at this election are comparatively unimportant in themselves; they are at present held by the Tammany organization. The election of that ticket in its entirety would be deplorable, chiefly because of the prestige which Tammany Hall would gain from such a victory. This result would probably have followed had the fusion ticket been the only anti-Tammany ticket in the field.

2. The fusion ticket, in so far as the names upon it differ from the names upon the Good Government ticket, stands for spoils pure and simple, backed by a misguided respectability and wealth. It represents absolutely no principle whatever. Its candidates stand for partisanship without the check of party responsibility. The Democratic names upon that ticket will not receive the support of machine Republicans. The Republican names upon that ticket will not receive the support of partisan Democrats, who will not forget that the concession of Democratic names thereon was made in order to induce them to vote for a ticket in its essence Republican and partisan. The Republican platform makes this plain. It reads: "We urge the people of the City of New-York to stand by the Republican Party in the coming municipal election." In view of these considerations it is superfluous to point out that the majority of the names on the fusion ticket will not receive the votes of thousands of independent citizens.

3. The Good Government ticket appeals to the conscience and intelligence of the voters. It is an honest ticket, standing for honest principles, on an honest platform, supported by honest and earnest men. Its candidates are men of exceptional fitness for the offices they are called upon to fill. In the most Democratic sense they stand for the people and represent the people's cause. In 1893 the Good Government candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly District polled 2,100 votes against the Republican candidate polling about 2,300, and the Tammany candidate between 2,300 and 2,400. The presence of the independent candidate gave the victory to Tammany, but as a direct consequence independent sentiment, not the political bosses, has remained in practical control of the district. To say that there are not at least 25,000 voters who, when they have an opportunity of accomplishing a similar result for the city by voting for the platform and the candidate of the Good Government clubs, will not avail themselves of it is to say that there is a woeful lack of intelligence and conscience in this community; is to admit that here at least our Democratic institutions are a failure. It is because of my faith in those institutions that I am entirely confident that the Good Government ticket will poll a vote that will astonish the politicians and those who do not take moral force into account. Yours very truly,

J. H. KLEIN,
Good Government Party Campaign Manager.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1895.

Mr. Klein said last night that he expected the polling of the city with posters containing Bishop Potter's letter and extracts from Dr. Parkhurst's statement would increase the total for the Good Government ticket by several thousand votes.

NOT AGAINST THEIR TICKET

Repudiators of Goo Goo Nominees Do Not Represent the Club Members.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Any one desiring fair discussion cannot do better than write to your fearless and brilliant paper.

This morning Mr. Byron W. Holt was guilty of what appears to the writer a very passionate attack on his fellow-members of the Good Government Clubs. He characterizes his fellow-members, who object to three Platt men, Hall, Botty, and Hamilton, and to three violent partisan State Democracy men, on the fusion ticket, as "mules." Older and better members of "A" who disapprove of the Goo-Goo county ticket, have written to the Trustees, but not reviled their fellow members in print.

The writer does not believe that the majority of Goo Goos are against their county ticket. The repudiation of the ticket by packed meetings of some of the clubs does not represent them. One of D's members, who does active campaign work, told me that most of the men of D's repudiating meeting were men he'd never seen before at the clubhouse. There was barely a quorum present, and the repudiators left in a hurry as soon as a call was made for watchers at the polls.

The Fifty's attempt to get watchers from the disloyal Goo Goos was a flat failure, as most of the men who deserted the county ticket are men who have not done, and do not intend to do active campaign work. The Fifty's appeal for watchers to the loyal Goo Goos is meeting with a quick response.

With a few honorable exceptions, most of the twenty-one men who, with eight others not members of the club, petitioned for a meeting of A, were of the same sort as D's repudiators.

The constitution of the Confederated Good Government Clubs does not permit any one club to take action in a matter affecting the whole city, and the repudiations by small meetings at D, F, and other clubs were meaningless farces. The officers of A were unable to call a meeting before Monday, and Mr. Byron W. Holt's attacks on them are in the worst possible taste. They were compelled by the constitution to do as they did.

The Goo Goos' enemies say thew will "give the city to Tammany." If the six Fusionists the Goo Goos cannot support are beaten, as it appears highly probable they will be, it will be because of their unfitness, which is so marked that the Goo Goo vote could not have saved them, and Tammany will only get two offices (Judgeships) that she does not already hold. The election of Truax and of Schuchman would not be such a fearful blow; certainly, not a bad enough one to justify a man in voting for six condidates whom he believed unfit.

The Good Government party was the only source from which anti-Tammany watchers could be drawn, and it ill becomes the foes of the Tiger to seek the annihilation of the Goo Goos.

Nov. 2, 1895. ANTI-BOSS.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien Speaks to "Braves."

The Tammany Hall Democrats of the Sixteenth Senate District held a monster mass meeting last night in Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, which was packed from dome to orchestra with nearly 3,000 enthusiastic, yelling, Democrats, who were delighted to see ex-Sheriff James O'Brien on the stage. Ex-Judge Edward Browne presided, and Thomas F. Smith officiated as Secretary.

The speakers included Maurice F. Holahan, Col. E. F. Taliaferro, John R. McGoldrick, former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, and Morris Blumenthal.

The principal feature of the meeting was the speech of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, the leader of the late anti-Tammany organization, who, in response to the entreaties of many in the audience, addressed them.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Second Assembly District closed their campaign last night by holding a rousing mass meeting in the Thalia Theatre, on the Bowery, near Canal Street. T. Nichols was Chairman. The speakers were J. L. Gordon, Thomas F. Brady, John H. McCarthy, Congressman Walsh, and others.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Democratic State and County ticket.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Bradford H. Rogers, aged fifty, Secretary of the Congregational Church of Havenswood, and collector for the Lincoln Fuel Company, shot himself with suicidal intent yesterday in Rogers Park. The doctors say he will die.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 3.—The Grand Jury to-day returned true bills against Henry Fox, Jr., and Mrs. A. H. Foster, charged with the murder of Daisy Douglas July 15. Fox is the son of Henry Fox, a banker of this city.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 3.—Grace Episcopal Church here, of which the Rev. Hale Sleeper is rector, celebrated to-day the fiftieth anniversary of its organization.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Fire in the dry goods store of Max Lurie & Co., on Blue Island Avenue, last night, did damage amounting to $80,000.

RANDOLPH, Mass., Nov. 3.—The cut sole factory of Edmund Cottle & Co. was burned this afternoon. Loss, on contents, $25,000; on building owned by J. W. Pratt, $4,000; partially insured.

GARFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3.—Canis Brothers' elevator burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $6,000.

HONORS FOR MR. WARREN

Loving-Cup from Fellow-Organists Presented by Bishop Potter.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

St. George's Church Crowded with His Friends and a Special Programme of Music Given by a Large Choir.

St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was thronged last evening by those who wished to do honor to George William Warren, who has just completed a quarter of a century's service as organist and choirmaster of St. Thomas's Church.

The audience was largely composed of Mr. Warren's lay friends, who have listened to the music which he has conducted for many years, but there were also present in the auditorium many of his professional admirers and associates. The occasion was primarily a demonstration of respect and admiration, tendered by Mr. Warren's fellow-workers in the field of devotional music.

A special choir of some 200 voices was brought together, including the entire choirs of Trinity Church, Arthur H. Messiter organist and choirmaster; St. George's Church, William S. Chester, organist and choirmaster; St. Bartholomew's Church, Richard Henry Warren, organist and choirmaster, and Mr. Warren's own choir from St. Thomas's Church.

Beside these choirmasters, William W. Rousseau of the Church of the Holy Cross of Troy and Huntington Woodman of Brooklyn were present and assisted in the service.

As a composition of Mr. Warren's, a processional, was played the choir marched down the aisle, followed by Bishop Potter and others of the clergy, and all passed within the communion rail.

The programme for the evening, which was largely musical, was taken up in the following order:

Psalter, Psalm cxv.....Hayes
Magnificat.....Gounod
Anthem, "Sing Praises Unto God".....Gounod
Hymn 418, "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past.....
.....St. Anne

At the conclusion of the hymn Bishop Potter addressed the audience. He said it was befitting that one who stood on middle ground between the scientific musician and the less cultured auditor; one who was in touch and sympathy with each, should pay the deserved tribute to one who had done so much to further one branch of the service of the Church.

At the conclusion of Bishop Potter's address the musical service was resumed in the following order:

Address by Bishop Potter.
Offertory anthem, "The Crown is on the Victor's Brow".....Warren
Ascription, "Te Deum".....Tours
Recessional Hymn 406, "Now Thank We All Our God".....Crueger

The choir and clergy then slowly filed out.

At the conclusion of the service some of Mr. Warren's more intimate friends and many of his professional brethren gathered in the choir room ostensibly to congratulate the happy choirmaster on the events of the evening. Felicitations were being showered upon Mr. Warren from all sides when Bishop Potter mounted a platform at one end of the room and called Mr. Warren to his side.

"I deem it," said the Bishop, an honor and a privilege to present to you this beautiful loving cup in behalf of your brother organists."

The cup is of silver, of simple design, standing about ten inches in height. It is inscribed:

Presented to
GEORGE WILLIAM WARREN, Mus. Doc.,
in commemoration of his
twenty-fifth anniversary
as organist
of St. Thomas's Church,
New-York City,
by his Brother Organists, with their Loving
Esteem and Respect.
1870—1895.

Mr. Warren's gratitude and appreciation were evident, and his grasp of his friend's hands was as eloquent as his words were brief.

JULIA GILBERT TOOK POISON

No Reason for Her Act Known—She Was Seventeen Years Old.

Julia Gilbert, seventeen years old, of 64 Dean Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon. She had been employed for the last two weeks in a Fulton Street dry goods store, and was said to be a model girl.

She went home to luncheon Saturday, and left for the store at 1 o'clock. Her father, who is a musician, late in the afternoon received a postal card on which Julia had written that she would not be home to supper as she was going to spend the evening with her married sister, Mrs. Beatrice Haggerty of 103 North Portland Avenue.

As Julia did not return home at night her father believed she had remained all night at her sister's. Mrs. Haggerty called at her father's home yesterday to spend the day, and then it was discovered that Julia had not been at her home Saturday night.

As Mrs. Haggerty was going down stairs at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Julia staggered in at the basement door and fell at her sister's feet.

"What is the matter?" Beatrice asked.

"Poison—Boerum Place," muttered the girl, and she then died.

The police were notified, and on going into Boerum Place found a broken bottle on which was a label reading "Carbolic acid—poison."

It was learned that the girl bought 10 cents worth of the poison at 3 o'clock. Her father is unable to explain why his daughter committed suicide.

Higher Education for the Negro.

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, has just made an address to the students of Atlanta University, warmly commending the work of higher education for the negroes as carried on in that institution. Without depreciating the importance of elementary and industrial training for the masses of the negro race, he held that nothing is more "practical" than getting an insight into the civilization with which we are in contact, and of which we form a part. As our civilization is largely derived from the Greeks and Romans, and as the negroes of America are to share it with the Anglo-Saxons, it is very important that the bright minds among them should get acquainted with it, as others have done, through the study of Latin and Greek. This is the more necessary since, with the advance of civilization, and the development of machinery, the proportion of manual laborers in every community is steadily diminishing, while the proportion of directors of labor and of other brain workers is correspondingly increasing.

G. A. R. U. Campaign Closed.

The German-American Reform Union closed its campaign last night. All reports given by the district leaders at a meeting of the Campaign Committee were pronounced encouraging. It was stated that a minute canvass of the registration lists showed that 68,364 voters born in Germany had registered.

The leaders of the German-American Reform Union are confident that the regular Democratic ticket will be elected by a large vote.

William F. Collins, an Inventor, Dead.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3.—William F. Collins, the inventor of the Lappin brake for railroad cars, which is in use on the elevated railroads in New-York, dropped dead this afternoon in a cigar store. Heart disease caused death. He was at one time Superintendent of the Bloomfield Brake Shoe Company's works. He recently was Superintendent of the Corning Brake Shoe Company. He was a native of Montreal.

Farmers Who Really Farm.

From The Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

Something dropped out of the bottom of things when the "National Farmers' Convention," at Atlanta, voted down, with a big bump, the customary resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, "regardless of any other nation on earth." It begins to look as though the convention was actually composed of farmers who really farm. Such a gathering has been rarely seen in the land.

QUIET DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

Democrats Confident that Republicans Will Find Their Plurality Figures All Wrong —An Inspiring Still-Hunt.

There was no business in progress yesterday at the Democratic State Headquarters. Chairman Hinkley was in Poughkeepsie, and Chairman John A. Mason of the Executive Committee was at the headquarters only to look over his mail.

The Democratic managers are in a very confident mood. Their campaign has been quietly conducted. It has been a regular old-fashioned still-hunt, and this sort of a canvass has been most effective in many years where the result has been doubtful from the start of the canvass.

Hard and effective work has been done by the party managers in all of the counties of the State, and it looks very much as though Republican Chairman Hackett and his corps of prophets would find themselves very much surprised to-morrow night.

Republicans have been spending their time making figures in the air. Voters have a habit of making fun with this kind of figures on election day.

The politicians say that the fact of the matter is that the Democratic State ticket stands an excellent chance of being elected by a very good plurality if this city and Brooklyn give anything like their old-fashioned Democratic pluralities.

POSTAL CAR "H" DESTROYED

It Was Consumed by Fire Last Night While Making a Trip to the Up-town Stations.

Cable Mail Car H, recently put on the Third Avenue cable line, left the General Post Office at 7:30 o'clock last night with twenty pouches of mail for the up-town stations. It dropped pouches at Stations B and J, and when it reached Station M, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, it gave up its last pouch. There were twelve other bags filled with mail for down town which it had gathered up on the way.

At One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street the mail clerk discovered that the car was afire. He called to James Leach, the conductor, to stop the car and help him. Leach, with John Binns, the gripman, and three passengers saved the twelve pouches of mail and carried them to the sidewalk. The cable car behind which the mail car was in tow was uncoupled and moved away.

One of the passengers ran to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue and sent in an alarm of fire. The nearest engine was at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and before it could arrive the woodwork of the car had been destroyed, leaving only the trucks and miscellaneous iron on the track.

The car cost in the neighborhood of $5,000. The Post Office Department owns only seven of them. It was said that the loss of this car would hurt the service somewhat.

NEW FRENCH CABINET'S POLICY

Declaration Public To-day—List of the Ministry.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The new Cabinet has completed the text of its declaration of policy, and will submit it to President Faure for his approval to-morrow morning. The declaration will be read in the Chamber of Deputies at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Official Journal publishes a list of the new Ministry which places M. Mesureur in temporary charge of the Ministry of Colonies, in addition to his duties as Minister of Commerce. M. Leveille, who was selected by M. Bourgeois as Minister of the Colonies, has been absent from Paris, and he deferred his answer to M. Bourgeois until his return to Paris. It is virtually certain that he will accept the post.

The new Ministry will then be constituted exactly as cabled to The United Press on Friday last.

A SHERIFF'S 2,200 MILES CHASE

J. M. Leslie, Charged with Bigamy and Forgery, Captured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—After a chase of 2,200 miles, including territory from Texas to Nebraska, J. M. Leslie, alias Ryan, alias Lewis, an alleged bigamist and forger, was yesterday captured at Okolona, Miss., by Sheriff Patterson of Woodruff, Ark., and taken to Riverside, Ark.

Leslie last June eloped with Miss Beulah Carter, daughter of J. D. Carter, President of the Riverside Lumber Company, and two weeks later deserted her, after forging Carter's name to a check. It is said Leslie has two wives in Texas.

Sheriff Patterson traced the bigamist to Elk Point, S. D., Omaha, and Okolona, Miss.

When arrested, Leslie confessed the crimes.

MONEY PACKAGE STOLEN AND RETURNED

Express Messenger Gives Up $5,000 Belonging to a Bank.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—There disappeared Oct. 18, at Grenada, Miss., a five-thousand-dollar money package shipped by the Hibernian National Bank of New-Orleans to a Grenada bank.

The package, by mistake, was placed on the car about leaving New-Orleans for Memphis in charge of Messenger J. W. Kendall. He confiscated it, turning it over to his brother here.

When confronted by express company officials, Kendall confessed, restored the money, and will not be prosecuted.

Gladstone on Montenegro's Traditions.

From The Westminster Gazette.

We have the greatest respect for Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, but a natural disinclination to have to start reading history all over again from the beginning makes us hope that Mr. Gladstone's compliment to him conveyed through The Chronicle may convey a little more than the stern facts of the case:

"In my deliberate opinion the traditions of Montenegro, now committed to his Highness as a sacred trust, exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylae, and all the war traditions of the world."

Prince Nicholas will be an ungrateful man if he does not grow warm all over on reading this, but is it not a little hard on the rest of the world? However, here is a chance for the writers of historical romance. They are said to be rather hard up for new periods just now. Why, then, not try Montenegro?

The Policeman Profited.

From The Philadelphia Call.

A West Philadelphia police officer is in a quandary just now. Some days ago complaint was made to the officials that poker was being played in a certain house, and the officer was selected by his Lieutenant to go there and participate in the game so as to secure evidence. He was told that he would be recompensed for any loss he might sustain. He went to the gambling house and began to play.

He did not lose, however, but won a considerable sum at the seductive game. When put on the witness stand he had to testify to the fact of his winning, and now he is wondering what he ought to do with the stake he got. The Lieutenant doesn't know, and the officer seriously thinks of buying a new suit of clothes with it.

Old Soldiers of the Frontier.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Surviving soldiers of the Army of the Frontier residing in Chicago will hold a meeting Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Prairie Grove, which took place Sunday, Dec. 7, 1862. Several Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Michigan regiments were enrolled in the Army of the Frontier, which was organized by Gen. Schofield in 1862. Hundreds of the survivors of these regiments are now residing in Chicago.

Heavily Handicapped.

The man who tries to do business to-day without a
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Telephone Service

Saves time, saves money,
Cheapens production,
Increases profits and
Reduces friction in
Business, social and
Household affairs.

12,500 Telephone Stations in New-York City.

METALLIC CIRCUIT SERVICE
from $75 a year.

THE METROPOLITAN
Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.

BOTH SIDES ACTIVE IN CUBA

Dynamite Used on a Train Near Las Tunas—Engagement Near Santa Clara—Skirmishes.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial says that both the Government forces and the insurgents are displaying increased energy.

The rebels have wrecked another train with dynamite, the scene of the attack being between Sancti Spiritu and Las Tunas. They have also burned the buildings on many haciendas.

Communication with several places has been cut off, and there have been many slight encounters between the Government forces and the rebels, the fighting, however, being generally too unimportant to call for the going into of details.

The Spanish troops in the vicinity of Remedios have constant skirmishes with the rebels. Col. Menendes, with 200 troops, had an engagement with 500 insurgents near Santa Clara. Eight of the rebels were killed and many wounded. The Spanish loss was two wounded.

OLD RULES AT RUTGERS

Some of the College Ordinances of Nearly a Century Ago.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 3.—The athletes of Rutgers are not satisfied with the manner in which encouragement by cheering has been given the football team on the home grounds, claiming that the cheering has been given by irresponsible parties and in such a manner as to divide the attention of the students, and so only a feeble noise is made, whereas united voices would make an effective volume of sound and so would arouse the boys to more energetic effort in their play. With this end in view it is proposed to select men who will lead the applause.

During the Summer an offer was made Prof. Barbour, instructor of elocution at Rutgers, to go to the University of Denver, and the students are congratulating themselves because he refused the honor.

In the old days Rutgers was called Queen's College. From a catalogue issued in 1810 it appears that students were kept pretty strict, and knew not what it was to have the freedom allowed students of these later days. Among the rules laid down are these:

Because it is "customary in publick seminaries and apparently useful," students are required to have black gowns, with the peculiar badge of their class, such as shall be prescribed by the Faculty, and which they were ordered to wear "at publick worship on the Lord's day, at morning and evening prayers, at examinations, and at all publick exhibitions of the college."

"Students of the lower classes are required to yield that modest and respectful deportment toward their fellow-students in the higher classes which is due to their superior standing." The "sopa" to this day try to enforce this rule upon the poor freshmen in all colleges.

"No student, without obtaining leave, could go fishing or sailing, or go more than two miles from college, nor could he (very proper this) undress himself for bathing or swimming "in any place exposed to publick view." Neither could they keep a dog or any kind of firearms or powder, or a horse or riding beast, or hire a horse and carriage during the session for pleasure or business, without permission from one of the officers of the college, and he was forbidden to disguise himself in any manner, either for the purpose of imposition or amusement.

Students were denied the pleasure of "attending any dancing assembly, dancing school, or fencing master in the city during the session; nor could they play at billiards, cards, dice, or any other unlawful game, or at any game whatever for wager." Under no pretense could he visit billiard hall or "publick" ball alley, nor without permission could he go to any tavern, beer or oyster house, &c., for the purpose of entertainment or amusement. He could not employ a barber to dress his hair or shave him on the Lord's day; pay visits or encourage the visits of others or spend any part of the day in amusements, recitations, or unnecessary secular business. Nor could he receive any visitors at his rooms during study hours. He was debarred from keeping any spirituous liquors, cards, dice, &c., in his rooms, and if he struck or insulted any student he was to be admonished privately for the first offense, and afterward publicly.

If he swore or spoke disrespectfully of God or His ordinances, the same course was pursued, but if he "openly declare his belief that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are not the Word of God," or try to propagate among the students any "errour which directly tends to subvert the foundations of the Christian religion," he was admonished, and, if he persisted, was expelled.

He was assessed for the firewood used by each class, for the expense of ringing the bell and keeping the college rooms cleaned, and, if any damage was done to any part of the building, and the author of the mischief could not be found, each student was required to pay an equal share of the expense for repairs.

Although the empty pocketbooks and some papers belonging to the Swarthmore team have been found, neither the valuables nor the thief has. The manager of the Athletic Association and detectives are working on the case still.

Italian Murdered in Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Joseph Giacario died yesterday at the Town Hospital of injuries inflicted with a knife by Rachel Garafacio, who has so far evaded arrest. The injury was received, it is claimed, when the man attempted to assault the woman.

Injuries to the Tigers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Tigers will not line up again until Wednesday, when they will enter training for the Cornell game, Nov. 9, and the Yale game, Nov. 23. The men are badly bruised from Saturday's game, and several will not be able to enter the practice for a week or more. Lea strained a tendon in his shoulder, Riggs sprained his ankle, and Armstrong wrenched his hip. The undergraduates attribute their victory to the splendid physical condition of the men, which enabled them to play fast throughout the game. Capt. Lea is highly elated over the showing of his colts against the Harvard veterans, and thinks he has in his ranks the making of a championship team. All eyes are now turned toward the Yale game, and every effort will be made to take that contest.

West 14th St.
1870 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

We control certain avenues of trade in a manner insuring to us many exclusive patterns and weaves. The recent sharp advance in the price of wool and wages does not affect us, as we had the mills running upon our orders before the price-rise came. The superiority and unequaled advantages we afford to buyers this season is evident to all who have compared goods and prices.

Our German Axminster will stand any amount of wear.

Furniture handsome and well made at very low prices.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

CHOOSING YALE'S ELEVEN

The Men Who Will Probably Play Against Princeton.

TEAM BACKWARD IN DEVELOPMENT

Policy of the Management Not to Push the Men Till Just Before the Big Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—No Yale eleven has been so backward in its development as this year's. The work of the team is a whole fortnight behind the average of a Yale eleven at this season of the year, but this fact does not seem to alarm Capt. Thorne. He has been asked to explain it, and say that it is the policy of the management not to work up the team to concert pitch till just before the great game of the year, the Princeton match at New-York on Nov. 23.

Capt. Thorne believes that if the men are developed too early in the season, they will fall off in their playing before the Princeton match. But Capt. Thorne admits that the time has come when Yale must make its final brace to put an eleven in the field capable of winning the only championship game of the year.

Three weeks are left for the task, and the coachers are now here, who will have the management of the eleven till the great contest is over. They are to be ex-Capt. Frank Hinkey and John A. Hartwell, end rush on the elevents of '90 and '91. Unlike Harvard, Yale will have no nominal "head coach," but Messrs. Hinkey and Hartwell will settle Yale's policy between them, and will jointly be responsible for its success or failure. Both men will remain with Yale till the end of the season.

A number of other graduate coachers will be present, but will not remain longer than a few days. As both Hinkey and Hartwell were end rusheds on their respective teams, and Yale's weakest spot this year is her centre, there is need for a graduate whose knowledge of line plays will aid in developing Cross, Chadwick, and Sheldon. Wurtemburg and Corbin will do most of the special coaching in this line. Corbin is a veteran centre, and Wurtemburg played just behind the centre, at quarter back.

Of the present team it is probable the following men will make up the regular eleven: Cross, centre; Chadwick, guard; Murphy, tackle; Louis Hinkey, end; Plucke, quarter back; De Witt, half back, and Venner, full back. Four places are undecided. The other position at guard seems to lie between Longacre and Sheldon; the other tackle is fought for by Rodgers, Brown, and Chamberlain, with the odds in Rodgers's favor. The other end is split by Bass, Lee, Hazen, and Greenway, with the present chances favoring Hazen. He is a sophomore, and was end on his class eleven last year.

Hazen fitted at Andover, where he was also end rush. Lee and Greenway are also freshmen, Greenway being brother of last year's end, Jack Greenway, the Yale baseball catcher.

The position behind the line will probably go to either Letton or Jerrems. Both played in last year's championship games. Their qualifications are about equal. Jerrems has been for two years a Yale substitute, and Letton has had a long experience at Andover Academy. Letton is the longest punter, and is a fine drop kicker, while Jerrems is the superior line breaker, and fastest runner. Letton has been off the team for two weeks, though an injury to his jaw, he was twice sewed up, and twice ripped open in succeeding practice, and even now he is in danger from his recent injury. Benjamin, the freshman, who has played half back for three weeks in all the recent games, will not get more than a substitute's position as his reward.

The Yale style of play the past week has not materially changed. Yale's pet method of forcing the opposing tackle, by sending the backs through with flying interference, has been modified with an odd feature. When the style of play is to be attempted, the Yale ends and tackles change places. The object of this is to enable the heavy tackles to come behind the runner and rush him through after the interference has taken him into the line. This original play was attempted a number of times in the last Dartmouth game, with excellent results.

W. H. Corbin and Howard Knapp have spent considerable time with the university eleven the last week, and have devoted most of their attention to the work of Cross, Sheldon, and Chadwick in the centre. Laurie Bliss was also on hand for a day or two to help shape the Yale eleven. The men have been playing regular thirty-minute halves in practice, and the play has been hard and fast. The college side, much to the surprise of many, has been crossing the goal line with about as much frequency as has the university during the practice work.

Capt. Thorne has been suffering from a wrenched knee, which has prevented him from doing anything but direct the play from the side lines for nearly a week. Murphy has not yet gained his weight and strength of last season, and his breaking through and tackling lacks its usual fierceness and effectiveness. When he is in his old form again, it is claimed that he cannot be outplayed by any one who will oppose him this season.

Hinkey and Letton are not in the best of condition, and have been laid off for several days' rest. Bass, who injured his hand in the game with the Boston Athletic team last Saturday, will not be able to use it for a few days.

In the absence of so many regulars on the 'Varsity team, the new candidates have had an excellent chance to show their mettle, and some of them have been highly commended for the splendid work in practice. Lee, at end; Chamberlain, at tackle, and Benjamin, at half back, have reached the training table. Their work on the field has been brilliant at times. This much can also be said of Hazen, whose strong end game has attracted the attention of the coaches and others the daily go to the Yale field. There is a criticism to make of the work of Sheldon, on whom the coaches have centred much time recently. He is the candidate for right guard, and has the necessary physical requisites for the position, but is young and immature, and may not develop rapidly enough to take that position on the team this year.

Yale made her largest score this season in the game with Williams. In the first half of twenty-five minutes, she piled up 28 points. In the second half, with the team then largely composed of substitutes, she scored 28 points, and the work was marked by all the snap and dash that emphasized the work of the first half.

Most certainly the result of the game with the Boston Athletic team was a disagreeable surprise to Yale and the backers of the blue. The painful feature of it was the inability of Yale to score, and it is the first time in many years that Yale has been unable to make a point on her own grounds. Every Yale man who knew anything about the merits of the Boston eleven, and who had heard of the stiff game the Hub men had been putting up all season, calculated that the contest would be a sharp one, but, if any one had told a Yale man that

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	12	Lost and Found	11
Auctions	11	Marriages and Deaths	7
Bankers and Brokers	11	Miscellaneous	11
Business Chances	11	Musical Instruments	11
Business Notices	12	Ocean Steamers	11
Business Opportunities	11	Proposals	11
Carpets and Upholstery	11	Real Estate	11
City Hotels	11	Rooms and Flats	11
City Property for Sale Unfurnished	12	Rooms and Flats Unfurnished	11
City Property to Let Unfurnished	12	Rooms and Flats Wanted	11
Country Board	11	Special Notices	12
Country Property for Sale	12	Steamboats	11
Country Property to Let	12	Summer Resorts	11
Dancing Academies	11	Teachers	11
Dividend Notices	12	The Turf	10
Dressmaking	11	Typewriters	11
Financial	11	Unfurnished Rooms	11
Financial Meetings	12	Winter Resorts	11
For Sale	11		
For Sale Horses	11		
Help Wanted	11		
Horses and Carriages	11		
Instruction	11		
Legal Notices	12		
Lectures and Meetings	11		
Lost	11		
Lost and Found	11		
Marriages and Deaths	7		
Miscellaneous	11		
Musical Instruments	11		
Ocean Steamers	11		
Proposals	11		
Real Estate	11		
Rooms and Flats Unfurnished	11		
Rooms and Flats Wanted	11		
Special Notices	12		
Steamboats	11		
Summer Resorts	11		
Teachers	11		
The Turf	10		
Typewriters	11		
Unfurnished Rooms	11		
Winter Resorts	11		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BIJOU—The Arthur 8:00
CASINO—Wang 8:15.
COLUMBIA—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
DALY'S—The Widow Jones 8:15.
EMPIRE—The Professor 8:15.
GARRICK—The Physician 8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Ben Hur 8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Among the Wind—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hamlet 8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville 8:15.
LYCEUM—The Princess of Zenda 8:30.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits 8:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Show Girl 8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol 8:30.
TONY PASTOR'S—Vaudeville 8:00.
STAR—Year One 8:30.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1

Situations in New-York Politics.
Sunday Golf Players Arrested.
Swindled as Mrs. C. P. Huntington.
Four Killed in Pelham Street Fire.
Railway Men Planning Strike.
Senator Sherman Berates Brice.
Steamer Manhattan in Peril.
Central Labor Union Against Williams.
John Jay Chapman's Convert.
Commander of the Bear Seriously Hurt.
Showers Predicted for Election Day.
Creditors of the Hoey Estate.

Page 2

Brooklyn Reformers' Last Call.
Candidates and Civil Service.
Mr. Nevius Criticises Mr. Holt.
Harrison's Friends Hard at Work.
Access to Saloons Was Easy.

Page 3

Catastrophe on the Baltimore and Ohio.
Presentation to Organist Warren.
Choosing Yale's Eleven.
A Good Government Estimate.
A Postal Car Destroyed by Fire.

Page 5

Moslems and Armenians.
Duke of Marlborough Returns.

Page 6

The Cycle Path Panorama.

Page 7

South Carolina Suffrage Provision.

Page 8

Local Republicans Impoverished.
Tammany Is Confident.
Suffolk County's Old Folks.
Plans of Polhemus Dispensary.
A Lake Shore Conductor Shot.

Page 9

Dr. Parkhurst's Sermon.
Dedication of St. John's Church.
Real Speed of Our Warships.
The Rev. Father Doyle on Saloons.
Felix Adler's Address.
Pastorless Church in Mamaroneck.
Dog Case Puzzled Magistrate Simms.
A Highly Prized Garnet Ring.

Page 10

News of the Colleges.

Page 11

The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12

Stabbed by His Brother-in-Law.
In the Real Estate Field.

Some of Barney Barnato's Maxims.

From The Westminister Gazette.

Mr. Barnato, according to Mr. Stuart Cumberland, in The African Critic, is full of homely maxims, most of which he started with in life. One of them is: "Never let a man put his hand on you without giving him 'what for,' and always have the first hit." Another is: "You have no right to spoil another man's game, as long as he plays it cleverly; he will expose himself soon enough when he ceases to be clever at it." Yet two more: "Never play the game above the people's heads, but as they think they understand it; you have a bit in hand every time then"; and, "Always wind up with a good curtain, and bring it down before the public gets tired or has had time to find you out." These should be interesting in the City.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	61	33	37
6 A. M.	60	33	36
9 A. M.	64	36	37
12 M.	61	41	41
3 P. M.	55	53	45
6 P. M.	51	48	41
9 P. M.	50	46	44
12 P. M.	47	40	46

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.67
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....42.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....58.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....50.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"LONG LIVE THE DOCTRINE OF PRESIDENT MONROE."

This is not the cry of an American thug. It is not the appeal of a Democrat for the sympathy of people who have been confused by Republican claims to be more democratic than Monroe himself, nor is it the summons of the Chandler-Lodge combination to prepare for war with Great Britain. It is the closing sentence of a very temperate and sensible article in an English newspaper, The Spectator of London, on "The Venezuelan Dispute."

That paper, after stating the grounds of differences between England and Venezuela, from the English point of view, and, with no great accuracy, the grounds on which the United States bases its interest in the dispute, predicts that the dispute will be settled without real trouble. It then expresses the wish "that the existing opportunity might be taken hold of for a public understanding between us [the English] and the United States as to the Monroe doctrine." And it concludes the article as follows:

"We should like to see a treaty between us and them which would guarantee the Monroe doctrine. There should be no great difficulty in doing so. Canada's boundaries are clear, and so are those of the islands, and thus, if the boundaries of British Guiana and British Honduras were settled and scheduled, it would be quite possible for us to agree not to increase our territories in America without risk of boundary disputes. Under such a treaty America would have the Monroe doctrine made invulnerable—it would thenceforth rest on the sea power of England—and she would therefore be free of all fear of being drawn into European complications. We, on the other hand, as the second biggest power in America, should feel perfectly happy as to Canada and the West Indies. In case of war, the American guarantee would secure them from attack. But the good would not stop here. On such a treaty, as we pointed out a week or two ago, might in the fullness of time be reared that alliance of all the subjects of King Shakespeare, the accomplishment of which, as CARLYLE said, is incomparably the greatest of all modern problems. The fate of the civilized world hangs on that alliance of the Anglo-Saxon English-speaking race, and happy are the statesmen who are able to contribute to its carrying out, however small the mite they cast. That the acknowledgment and upholding of the true Monroe doctrine will contribute directly and materially to that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, we cannot doubt. Therefore we say, and say it with full conviction and deliberation, 'Long live the doctrine of President MONROE!'"

We have not the deepest confidence in the political influence of "King Shakespeare" and are inclined to think that in the long run it is the interests rather than the intellectual sympathies and antipathies of peoples that determine their relations. CARLYLE, with his prophetic vision of a world-wide alliance of English-speaking nations, managed to make himself both disagreeable and ridiculous in his comments on our civil war. But there is no reason to doubt that in the long run the interests of the English and American nations will tend to the preservation of peace, and that a clear understanding as to the policy toward the other Governments on the American continents is both desirable and possible. Nor could any time for the negotiation of such an understanding be more propitious than the present, when the Government of each country is in the hands of men whose patriotism is generally and warmly trusted by their respective nations.

TAMMANY AND THE DOCKS.

The testimony of Mr. GREENE, the chief engineer of the Department of Docks, with regard to the checks which he contributed to the bank account of Mr. RICHARD CROKER has been quite naturally a subject of comment. Nobody experienced the least surprise that CROKER should have taken whatever he could get for what he calls a "campaign fund," but some surprise has been expressed that a man of Mr. GREENE'S professional and social standing should have consented in this way to keep CROKER quiet.

We must say that this line of comment, so far as it implies any censure upon Mr. GREENE, seems to us not only superfine, but ridiculous. But that is by no means the whole case. Mr. GREENE, as the chief engineer of the department, is the author of the system of docks which is one of the chief needs of the waterfront, and the execution of which no engineer even of equal ability could so well carry into execution without his special experience. That he should allow the work of his life to be brought to nothing because, without any fault of his own, his fellow-citizens had empowered CROKER to make him "stand and deliver," or else to subject the superiors who supported him to annoyance and persecution, will be to any professional man with a pride in his professional work a startling proposition.

But even this is not the whole case. The testimony taken by the Commissioners of Accounts, and especially the minutes of the meetings of the Dock Board, have sufficiently and amply shown that the chief engineer of the department was absolutely the only representative or protector the people and the taxpayers of the city had in the department. He alone prevented the turning over of the whole department to the politicans for a spoil. He alone prevented the Tammany Commissioners from filling up the pay roll of the department with incompetents, drunkards, and rascals who were the clients of Tammany patrons, and into whose schemes of getting money out of the city the notion of returning service to the city did not enter. The minutes of the meetings show that the chief engineer did his utmost to resist this tendency, and when he could not entirely prevent the results of it did what he could to mitigate them; and they leave it to be seen how much tact and patience, as well as how much zeal for the public service, this involved. To require of him to leave the department rather than to pay CROKER was to require him to withdraw from the department the only possibility of resistance to any scheme of plunder, to turn over the whole business of building and renting the docks to Tammany for a spoil. Instead of being a heroic act that would have been a silly and cowardly desertion. Men who are engaged in sending checks, or in instigating checks to be sent, to be used in securing the manning of the County Clerk's office with Platt Boys and of the Register's office with State Democracy Boys, and who nevertheless blame Mr. GREENE for sending checks to prevent CROKER from manning the whole Dock Department with Tammany Boys are straining at microscopic gnats and swallowing double-humped camels.

THE VOTE.

It is certain that the voting force of the Tammany organization will be materially less than last year. It is not less evident that the fusion ticket will command fewer votes, proportionately, than the ticket of the Seventy got last year.

The uncertain factor is the German vote that is going over to the Tammany ticket. If it is even two-thirds as large as the estimates of the "Garos" managers it will determine the result and beat the fusionists. Nobody can guess its total within thousands. The fact cannot be concealed, however, that the excise issue has aroused the German-American voters to a degree of fervor altogether unusual in a year when only minor county officers and Judges are to be chosen.

But the election of the Tammany candidates would not be a Tammany victory. If Tammany stood up alone it would be beaten. The German vote may give the organization a majority on the tally sheets. But the German voters are not Tammany men, and only their resentment at recent interference with their customs impels them to vote the Tammany column. The alliance is only temporary.

If all the Democrats who are against Tammany and all those who are for Tammany vote for the Democratic State nominees, as they all profess their intention to do, and if Kings County justifies Democratic expectations, the pluralities for Gen. KING and his associates below the Bronx will be too great for the Republican counties up the State to overcome. It all depends on the faithfulness of the Democrats of the two cities to their party faith and their promises. They are fighting each other vehemently in the local field. That ought not to prevent their doing their full duty as Democrats.

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

The most curious feature of the Mayoralty canvass in Brooklyn is the feeling very generally expressed that if Mr. SHEPARD could get the votes of all who believe that he would, if elected, make by far the best Mayor, his election would be certain. It is not singular that this feeling should exist among those who know Mr. SHEPARD and his record in public affairs. It has a basis that is sound and ample, first, in the character and ability of the man, and, second, in the principles he professes and by which he consistently and constantly has been guided. He not only has the knowledge, in general and in detail, of city affairs required to perform the duties of the office, and the honesty, firmness, and courage necessary, but he has steadily devoted himself to the essential principle of good city administration, viz., that it is a business matter, with which sectional party doctrines have nothing to do.

But while this feeling is very general, there is the doubt among intelligent voters of each party whether a vote for Mr. SHEPARD would not be thrown away. Those who are afraid that it would be thrown away are likely to vote for the candidate of their own party, whichever that may be. To such men we have to say that it would be far better to vote for Mr. SHEPARD—that is to say, to give to the very important principle for which he stands the benefit of the doubt. We are clear that, as the case now stands, a vote for him will not be thrown away. Even if he should not be elected, this statement would still be true. The larger Mr. SHEPARD'S vote, the more difficult machine rule becomes, whether Democratic or Republican machine rule. The Democratic Party, on National issues and, this year, on State issues, unquestionably has a majority of the votes in Brooklyn. The larger the vote for Mr. SHEPARD, the plainer it will be to Mr. MCLAUGHLIN and those who are working with him that the machine cannot win unless with the kind of candidate which Mr. SHEPARD is, standing for the principle of business administration for which he stands. In the same way and still more emphatically, the larger the vote for Mr. SHEPARD, the plainer it will be to Mr. WORTH and Mr. WILLIS and the Republican machine that the only possible hope of overcoming the Democratic majority in Brooklyn city elections is with a candidate committed to Mr. SHEPARD'S principles whom the people will trust to apply them.

Obviously, these lessons, which it is absolutely necessary that the political machines shall be taught, would be taught still more completely and lastingly if Mr. SHEPARD were actually elected. That would be a triumph for the best interests of Brooklyn which it is quite impossible to exaggerate. Not only would it give the city an administration for two years which would be as admirable in all its branches as that of Mr. WHITE in the City Works now is, but it would set a standard which the people of Brooklyn would not allow to be abandoned. It would thereafter be far more easy to continue such a city administration and far harder for the spoils politicians again to get it into their hands. It is our opinion, after a careful study of all the elements of the situation in Brooklyn, that the vote of every citizen who desires to see that city take its place as the best managed on the continent should be given to Mr. SHEPARD.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, which, its editor says, "is and ever has been a protectionist newspaper," published the following on the 31st ult.:

"A determined attempt will be made to secure for our domestic mills the fancy worsted business for next season; and if agents and manufacturers do not demand other than a small advance, there is every promise that we shall be able to hold this market against foreign competition. Unless manufacturers imprudently advance prices too far, the foreigner promises to cut a much less important figure in next season's business than in the past."

The same journal, commenting upon the Republican outcry about imports of woolens, points out that the imports in August "were only a trifle larger than those of August, 1889 and 1891, and were somewhat smaller than those of August, 1887." The sum of the imports for August, 1891, and August, 1895, it adds, "scarcely equals the corresponding average which has prevailed for the past ten years." The Reporter then remarks:

"We do not believe in putting false figures into the hands of the clothiers at the present time to prevent that advance in prices of goods which the domestic manufacturer ought to obtain."

But this trade journal is not engaged in the Republican conspiracy to discourage and depress the domestic woolen industry in order that support may thus be procured for an assault upon the wool and woolens tariff at the coming session of Congress. The worst enemies of the domestic woolen manufacturer are the leading politicians and newspapers of the Republican Party.

THE CONVICTION OF HOLMES.

The verdict of the Philadelphia jury in the case of HOLMES probably insures the punishment of a criminal who would deserve to be hanged a dozen times if he had so many lives. Many of those who have read the report of the trial, however, have felt, we think, that the jurymen must have been influenced in some measure by their knowledge or belief concerning HOLMES'S other crimes, and not exclusively by the submitted evidence as to his probable connection with the death of PIETZEL. The trial had some extraordinary features. It is commonly expected that an intelligent defendant accused of murder will employ counsel of admitted skill and long experience in the defense of criminals, if he can pay their fees. Beyond question, HOLMES is a man of intelligence, and he had property, but he did not take the customary measures for utilizing all the possibilities of defense. The lawyers whom he engaged were not noted for their experience and skill as defenders of criminals, and he dismissed them immediately after the beginning of the trial.

Then, rejecting the counsel provided by the Court, he unwisely undertook to conduct his own defense, and after he had made a bad impression by his efforts in this direction, his original defenders were recalled. Looking back over the extraordinary record of his successful crimes and his repeated escapes from punishment, the man appears to have been misled by confidence in his own skill and good fortune. He even admitted in court, or caused to be admitted, facts of a most damaging nature that connected him closely with the death of PIETZEL. He had already confessed that he was a swindler, and he appears to have thought that he could gain something by admitting that he had mutilated and burned the body of PIETZEL in order that death might seem to have been caused by accident. And then, after the prosecutors' case had been completed, he declined to submit any formal defense by testimony, believing, or professing to believe, that the case made out against him was so weak that he must be acquitted. It is very curious that a criminal of HOLMES'S education, experience, and knowledge of human nature should have made so many blunders.

The case of the prosecution, considered solely with respect to the death of PIETZEL, and owing to the exclusion of evidence which the prosecutors had regarded as important, if not essential, can scarcely be called a strong one, and we understand that it was contemplated with misgivings by the prosecutors before the trial took place. But it was continually gaining weight throughout the proceedings by reason of the defendant's exhibition of himself, his admissions, and the somewhat unexpected course which he pursued. HOLMES did not seem to realize that before the trial he had virtually confessed, with respect to other crimes, guilt sufficient to warrant punishment by hanging, and he seems to have been blind to the deep impression caused throughout the country by the evidence relating to more appalling crimes as to which he had made no admissions. While it may be that the jury was warranted in finding him guilty of the murder of PIETZEL upon the circumstantial evidence presented by both the prosecutors and himself, we suspect that those twelve men were not wholly unmoved or uninfluenced by the awful picture of the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of Mrs. PIETZEL'S little children in the Toronto house and the house at Indianapolis, by the notorious history of that Chicago man-trap in which HOLMES'S victims disappeared, by the common belief as to the fate of the women whom HOLMES had wronged and robbed and put out of the way, and by the entire astounding record that makes HOLMES the most heartless and revolting murderer of our times. We have thought that he should be tried in Toronto for the murder of those little children, for conviction there would have been followed with decent promptitude by the execution of sentence, and there seemed to be some room for doubt as to the success of a prosecution in Philadelphia. But HOLMES in Philadelphia has assisted his prosecutors in procuring a verdict which calls for the punishment he so richly deserves, and it is scarcely possible that he can escape by appeals to higher tribunals. If, however, he shall escape the gallows in Pennsylvania, the Ontario courts will punish him for crimes worse than the murder of his associate and partner.

THE FOULING OF WATER COURSES.

The pollution of streams by the sewage of towns has been the subject of much discussion in many States, some of which began some time ago to take measures for the prevention of this disagreeable and dangerous fouling of water courses. A recent decision of the Superior Court in Connecticut indicates that injured riparian owners there have a remedy at law. This decision, with repeated complaints about such pollution in several parts of Connecticut, brings the question clearly before the people of the State and may cause a radical change in the methods of sewage disposal now in use in several of the smaller cities.

Hartford, a city of about 50,000 inhabitants, discharges its sewage into the Still River, a small tributary of the Housatonic. This stream is commonly so low in Summer that a ten-inch pipe would carry the entire flow of water. The pollution has become a nuisance, not only on account of the repulsive odor and the possible effect of the contamination upon the health of adjoining residents, but also because the accumulating sediment clogs the stream and is filling up two or three mill ponds which are not far below the city.

Certain injured riparian owners applied to the court for an injunction, and this has been granted by Judge WHEELER, whose opinion in the case is very elaborate and instructive. It appears that the city has set up a plant for the deodorization or sterilization of the sewage, but the Court holds that, even if deodorization should be accomplished by it, the complainants would still be injured, because decomposition would be excited in the sewage so treated, owing to its association with other sewage or polluted matter which the stream receives from other sources.

There is now pending in the Connecticut courts a suit against the City of Waterbury for damages caused by the discharge of its sewage into the Naugatuck River, and it is quite probable that the plaintiffs will be successful. This stream, it appears, is very badly polluted. The Derby (Conn.) Transcript of the 11th ult., calling attention to the prevalence of typhoid fever in the group of manufacturing towns on the Naugatuck, near its junction with the Housatonic, said:

"The more our epidemic of sickness is considered, the more plausible becomes the theory that the Naugatuck ought to be held responsible for the more than ordinary amount of disease prevalent. The whole course of this river is a producer of poisonous germs. The atmosphere all the way from Waterbury to the Housatonic must carry from the vicinity of the river microbes of foulness. Between Waterbury and Naugatuck the stench arising from the river is such that passengers cannot ride in open cars on the electric line which follows the river bank, and closed cars have been in use most of the Summer. At Union City, Naugatuck, and Beacon Falls the water is absolutely filthy, and some days the odor arising from the river along through Ansonia and Derby is almost unbearable. It must be obvious that such a condition cannot exist without becoming a serious menace to health."

In the capital of the State there is a similar nuisance. The little stream which winds through a beautiful park in the heart of the city, on the edge of which the new Capitol Building stands, and which is clearly seen from the car windows by railway travelers as they pass through the town, is an uncovered sewer. The odor arising from it is very repulsive in the warm season. The Cities of Hartford and New-Britain unite in polluting this water course. New-Britain, nine or ten miles away, discharges sewage into a brook which is a tributary of this Park River, and this brook, owing to its very offensive odor, is a nuisance for miles of its course through a lovely rural region. One or two of the riparian owners have recovered damages from New-Britain for the injury thus caused.

The stream is foul enough when its waters enter the capital city, but Hartford pours more sewage into it before the Park is reached. We quote the following remarks from The Hartford Courant of the 2d ult.:

"The recent heavy rain changed somewhat the situation in Park River. Previous to these showers, the principal movement of the water had been perpendicular—up from the bottom to the top. As a result of the storm it has moved along a little horizontally, and the color has shifted from black, coated with green yellow, to an almost uniform chocolate tint. This is progress. If the river would always move, and if the water would cease to spoil and stink right under our very noses, the mere looks of things would be only a disagreeable incident. We pour into the stream vastly more of filth than its normal volume can take care of.

"People say that Park River is 'only an open sewer,' but we have more than once invited attention to the fallacy of such statements. A sewer intelligently planned and properly constructed does not hold the stuff poured into it. On the contrary, its very purpose is to carry this off quickly and before the processes of disintegration get in their work—to move it along until it reaches some body of water large enough to absorb it. So the Park River is not an open sewer—it's an open outrage.

"It threatens the life of the whole community, invites upon us the contempt of every traveler on the railroad that passes through here and every visitor that comes to Hartford, and turns away from this otherwise beautiful and attractive city many clean people who do not care to become fellow-citizens with this nasty creature."

In the course of time there is to be constructed an intercepting sewer which will divert Hartford sewage from this stream and pour it into the Connecticut, but that sewer will not extend southward ten miles to New-Britain. There is room for legislation in Connecticut—and many other States—for the prevention of such pollution, which sometimes crosses town and county lines, and may cause injury in many ways.

When a river or any other body of water thus polluted is a source of public water supply, the effect upon the public health is deplorable. The proof of this is abundant, and some of it can be found in the vital statistics of Albany, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and several cities on the Ohio below the point where the sewage of Pittsburg and Allegheny City is poured into that river. Even when the contaminated stream does not furnish water for a city or village, there is always danger that persons will use it to their disadvantage, and there is evidence that the health of adjacent residents is sometimes affected seriously by the foul emanations which indicate the pollution.

Though Exeter Hall, as it existed thirty years ago, is no longer an influence to be reckoned with in British politics, the sentiment aroused by the agitation it represented is still strong. One of the minor questions with which Mr. Gutzmer-ius will be called on to deal is that of slavery in Zanzibar, as to which a most serious protest has been submitted to the Government. It is stated that in Zanzibar and Pemba there are thirteen slaves, all but a forty-fourth of whom are captives sold by Arab raiders to planters in the two islands. They seem to be held under some system of nominal contract, which yields no wages and under which any attempt at escape is treated as a crime and punished by arrest and by imprisonment. This, of course, is the key to the whole system, and the petitioners who have brought the matter before the Government declare that if arrest for escape only were refused the system would go to pieces, as it did from a like policy in India. Difficulties, of course, there would be, and under the conservative English method the slave owners would probably be compensated; but if the facts are as represented, the Government will not with decision. It is a little too absurd for even English patience that the British Navy should serve at the same time to capture slave ships and to protect slave holders in their property.

Turkish Empire Failing to Pieces.

From The Saturday Review.

It seems doubtful whether the reforms which the Sultan so unwillingly offers to his Armenian subjects will do much good. The Turkish Empire resembles a building that is falling to pieces through age and rottenness—repairs are more fatal to it than the quiet passage of years. Disorders in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey appear to be increasing. Disturbances are reported to have broken out at Karaamn and in Mudania, while we hear from Odessa that fighting is going on all through the Caucasus between the Armenians and the Turks, and that bands of armed Armenians are leaving their work and passing the Russian frontier in order to fight the Kurds and Turks who are attacking their defenseless compatriots in Turkish Armenia. In the meantime Armenian refugees are arriving daily in Southern Russia, bringing with them harrowing tales of the wrongs they have undergone at the hands of the Turks, and thus bad feeling is growing in intensity on both sides of the frontier. We must be thankful if peace is gradually re-established. In view of the present condition of things, no one can deny that Lord Salisbury's prudence only came just in time.

A Record in Munchausen Telegraphy.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Cuban rebels are making very poor rifle practice. They have been pegging away at Gen. Martinez Campos, and only scored outers. He was attacked the other day when accompanied by an escort of only 100 men. The total of the rebels is not stated, but they invariably outnumber the royalists by about ten to one—according to royalist bulletins. After expending round after round of ammunition, they succeeded in piercing the General's cloak eight times and his saddle-bag once. They might have shot off his little toenail or the top of his left ear, just for the look of the thing, but they didn't, or couldn't. The escort, apparently, escaped without damage to so much as a shoulder strap. A singular war is the Cuban. We are beginning to think that there is no fighting going on at all. Still a record, at any rate, has been accomplished in Munchausen telegraphy. And therefore we hope that the war will continue by cable. But they must not use up their sensations quite so recklessly.

Gladstone's First Election Address.

From The Westminister Gazette.

An interesting memento of Mr. Gladstone's first campaign at Newark, in 1832, has just been submitted to the right honorable gentleman for his inspection. When he then sought the suffrages of the electors of the borough, he handed his first election address to Mr. John Markham of Newark. This has been carefully preserved and is in the possession of Mr. Walter W. Ridley, schoolmaster of Hull, a grandson of Mr. Markham. Mr. Ridley forwarded it to Hawarden Castle last week for Mr. Gladstone's inspection, and the right honorable gentleman has returned it with a letter conveying his best thanks for having had an opportunity of seeing it. It is interesting to note that this memento of the Grand Old Man's first campaign was inspected by him just sixty-three years to the day after its issue, a privilege which is afforded to few politicians.

Toche's Usurer Punished.

From The London Daily News.

Yesterday the Correctional Chamber of Police, in Paris, made an example of M. Maxant Beauboeuf, a usurer, whose rate of usury was held, our correspondent says, to have brought about the suicide of M. Raoul Toché. The usurious transaction was a bill at three months' sight, for £400, and renewed five times. At each renewal £80 was exacted by the lender. M. Ernest Blum was invoked by Toché, in a letter to his wife, written on the eve of his suicide, as a witness of these transactions. In short, for £320 Toché paid £400 for commission and interest. The sentence was three months' imprisonment and £200 fine.

The Bride's Name Did Not Matter.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Several days ago a prospective negro bridegroom went to one of the job printing houses in the city and gave an order for some wedding invitations. After writing out a copy of the invitation, he left, promising to call for them in a day or two. Friday he called for the invitations. They were ready, and one of them was shown him. He read it over carefully, and then said: "Boss, day's mighty fine, 'ceptin' one little mistake, but dat' doan make no diffunce." When asked what the mistake was, he said the bride's name was Fannie Brown, but it appeared on the invitations Genie Brown. Without a murmur he paid his bill and departed.

HOW HARRISON INTRODUCED GORDON

An Eloquent Presentation of the Southern Lecturer in Indianapolis.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Gen. John B. Gordon delivered in Indianapolis on Tuesday evening his lecture upon "The Last Days of the Confederacy." The audience contained Commander-in-Chief Walker of the Grand Army of the Republic; James Whitcomb Riley, and a large number of the prominent war veterans of the city and State. Ex-President Harrison occupied the stage during the entire evening, and applauded freely. The names of Grant, Sheridan, Meade, Hancock, Sherman, Lee, and Jackson were cheered at times for three minutes, and a great enthusiasm marked the spirit of the evening.

Ex-President Harrison was cheered when he arose to introduce Gen. Gordon, and said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not believe that a lecture by Bismarck in the last days of the Franco-Prussian war would be listened to in Paris; but we shall listen to-night not only without prejudice, but with very great pleasure, to a lecture from that distinguished soldier and statesman, Gen. Gordon of Georgia. The two conditions are widely different. We have not lost Alsace and Lorraine. We have not lost any territory. We are to-night again a union of all the States, under one flag, loved by all its people. [Applause.] We are cherishing no regrets; we are to-night asking only this question of any man: Does he love the Constitution and the flag? [Applause.] And this question our distinguished friend has already doubtless answered. [Applause.]

There was some bad blood existing from that long and bloody strife, and we learned to have a better understanding each other. Before the war the South understood the North, and the North understood the South, so that struggle we learned to value each other for what we are worth, and to find in each other that courage, that endurance that heretofore in a cause which it characterizes the American people can be had in spite of our strife. [Applause.] And not that only for I shall not go through the catalogue, it has given us a splendid preparation for the next war. [Laughter.]

There was a great deal of discussion during the year and a half of preparation for the war, and a great deal of military criticism, such as to the relative advantages possessed by the Confederates and the Federals. Some said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they were fighting on their own soil, and because they were fighting for their homes. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they had the sea open to them, and could get supplies from all parts of the world. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise cotton and get money from England and France to buy supplies. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more money and more men. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more corn and more meat. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more wheat and more flour. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more cotton and more clothing. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more iron and more steel. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more horses and more mules. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more cattle and more sheep. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more hogs and more bacon. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more potatoes and more vegetables. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more fruit and more nuts. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more honey and more wax. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more silk and more wool. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more flax and more hemp. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more tobacco and more snuff. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more coffee and more tea. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more sugar and more molasses. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more rice and more corn. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more peanuts and more peas. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more beans and more lentils. Others said that the Confederates had the best of it, because they could raise more soybeans and more tofu. Others said that the Federals had the best of it, because they could raise more soybeans and more tofu

MOSLEMS AND ARMENIANS

General Inquiet a Feature of the Situation in Asiatic Turkey

ANATOLIANS TO APPEAL TO RUSSIA

American Missionaries at Bitlis Apprehensive—Asia Minor Bishops Asked to Calm Agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The American missionaries at Bitlis have complained that they are in imminent danger, and A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, and M. H. Herbert, the British Chargé d'Affaires, will again demand that the Porte protect them from attack by the Moslems.

Disturbances are reported at Bylanik, Kharput, Urfa, Sivas, and Diarbekir.

The members of the commission appointed to control the reforms in Armenia have announced that Chefik Effendi will be the President of the commission.

The Armenians of Anatolia are preparing to send delegates to M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, to implore him to request the Czar to protect them and temporarily occupy Armenia.

Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has telegraphed to the Valis of the different provinces instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to calm the excitement and agitation among the Mussulmans.

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople has sent a circular letter to the Bishops in Asia Minor requesting them to exhort the Armenians to await the execution of the reforms that the Porte has promised. It is feared that the excitement is too great for either side to pay any heed to the appeals for the preservation of order.

According to official reports, the Armenians at Diarbekir attacked the Mussulmans while they were at prayer in the mosques. A fight ensued, in which several on both sides were killed and a number wounded.

Armenians have murdered a Turkish Lieutenant, his wife, and children while they were journeying to Marash.

PRAISE FOR TURKISH SOLDIERS.

Rumor of Appeal by the Porte for Protection of British Fleet.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to The Central News from Athens says that news had reached that city from Smyrna and Mitylene, Asia Minor, to the effect that rumors are current there that the Sultan of Turkey has requested the protection of the British fleet, owing to the threatening conditions of affairs in Constantinople.

No confirmation of the above dispatch can be had.

The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that careful inquiries by the Embassies have elicited proof that the risings in Anatolia were part of the Hintchak, or revolutionary programme. Doubtless the movement was fostered by foreign gold. The Armenian committees in the principal towns of the empire have no idea of accepting the reforms. Troubles have already occurred in five of the six provinces named in the scheme of reform.

The dispatch adds that the good behavior of the Turkish troops at Erzeroum on Oct. 14 was due to the presence of Shakir Pasha, the Imperial Commissioner, who is the right man in the right place.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that the British Consul at Erzeroum reports that the Turkish soldiers behave very well, preventing the mob from attacking the Armenians.

TURKISH LEGATION GETS NEWS.

Claims that Armenians Were Aggressors—Porte Soldiers as Protectors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Turkish Legation here has received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date:

"The Vali of Diarbekir telegraphs that the Armenians attacked the mosques of the chief town of the province during the prayer hours of the Mussulmans. The Armenians having fired a few shots, an affray took place, anad a certain number of men on both sides were killed or wounded. At that very moment, a suspicious fire broke out at the Bazar, but the authorities prevented it spreading.

"The Governor General of Marash telegraphs that Lieutenant Hassan, at a point between Kenksonn and Marash, was robbed and murdered in an atrocious manner, together with his wife and young children, by Armenians of Zeitoun. Three hundred of the latter attacked the Mussulman village of Goncherke, and took away considerable cattle and provisions.

"The Vali of Erzeroum telegraphs that some Kurdish chiefs near Kighi were on the point of molesting some Armenians, but that Turkish soldiers, who had been sent to the spot, prevented any possible disorder."

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Public Debts—Monetary Panic—Tewfik Pasha Called Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The moratorium—the extension of time in which a certain part of the public debt may be paid—that has been declared by the Government, will be for four months. It does not concern the payments in Europe on coupons of the public debt.

The monetary panic is almost wholly confined to the lower classes. Houses of repute are not affected.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The Sultan has summoned Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Germany, to return to Constantinople. Immediately upon the receipt of the summons the Ambassador started for the Turkish capital.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent saying that the run on the Ottoman Bank was undoubtedly produced by an Armenian agent, who went from house to house in the native quarters of the city declaring that the bank was ruined. Beyond this false statement, there was absolutely no reason for the run.

THE SOCIALIST EDITORS.

Out on Bail Pending an Appeal from Their Sentences.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—No prosecutions for the offense of lèse majesté which have taken place in recent years have so attracted public interest as the trial and conviction last week of Herren Dierl and Pfund, respectively editor and associate editor of the Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, and Herr Randmann, editor of the Volksblatt, resulting in the sentence of Dierl to six months', Pfund to nine months', and Randmann to twelve months' imprisonment. These gentlemen are now at liberty on bail in the sum of 8,400 marks each, pending their appeal from the judgment of the court, and the case is exciting general discussion.

Herr Dierl especially drew upon himself the wrath of the authoritative powers by ridiculing the Sedan Day celebration and the Kaiser William I. memorial church, the latter of which he dubbed the "Aegir Church," and alluding to the Emperor's having devoted the proceeds of his recent musical effort, the "Song of the Aegir," to the expenses of erecting the memorial windows of the church, which were lately consecrated with great ceremony. The unusually hostile attitude of the President of the Court and the Public Prosecutor toward the offending editors has been the subject of much public criticism. Every day since the conclusion of the trial, the Vorwaerts has continued a tirade of denunciation directed against the Public Prosecutor for having suggested that Dierl sold himself to the real culprits, and really contracted, for a sum of money, to stand trial and serve whatever sentence the Court might impose upon him, in the stead of the actual offender. The contention of Dierl's paper has been that he was "absolutely unfitted and devoted himself legitimately to literature and not to shame."

The Berlin Post, however, printed in its issue of last evening, with the appearance of exactness, a statement which it dedicates to the Vorwaerts, asserting that Dierl was formerly an obscure actor. His age, sixty-three years, prevented him from continuing in that profession, and, in order to obtain a livelihood, he avowed himself a Socialist and made a connection with the Voerwaerts in the capacity of a clerk at a salary of 112 marks ($28) a month. A short time later, upon the strength of his contention that he was merely eating of the bread of favor, instead of receiving the compensation to which his services entitled him, he was induced, as a consideration for the advancement of his stipend, to sign a paper declaring himself to be wholly responsible for the dangerous and seditious articles which had appeared or might thereafter appear in the paper. For thus accepting responsibility for the acts of others he received the miserable increase of 12 marks a month in his salary.

In the opinion of those who believe the foregoing statement to be true, this renders Dierl entirely unworthy of sympathy, and places him in the position of being morally as well as legally bound to serve the sentence he voluntarily contracted to undergo.

The feeling of soreness and indignation over the recent alarmist statements promulgated upon the alleged authority of The St. Petersburg Official Messenger, has not only not abated, but has been considerably aggravated by the semi-official explanation of the matter, from which it would seem that the blame lies in the Russian official telegraph agency. The Vossiche Zeitung, in an article championing the cause of the operators on the Boerse, who were hit hard through transactions based upon these statements, in plain language charges Russian officials with complicity in the matter, and accuses certain officials in St. Petersburg with having had the intention of putting down quotations on the Berlin Boerse. It is more likely, however, that the matter was the result of an oversight, but the act was culpable, nevertheless.

This is the second occasion since Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky was appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs that statements of the gravest import, sent out from St. Petersburg, have had to be disavowed upon official authority, the other occasion being the recent Bulgarian sensation which turned out to be a canard. So intense is the feeling of indignation here over these incidents that it will be a long time before they will be forgotten, and they will tend to increase the distrust of Wolff's Agency, which has lately issued various retractions and explanations, as well as to cast suspicion upon the "semi-official" system of promulgating important statements generally.

KING HUMBERT CROWNS GARIBALDI

The Monument in Milan Dedicated Before a Large Crowd.

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The Garibaldi Monument in this city was dedicated to-day with imposing popular ceremonies. King Humbert sent a bronze crown to be placed on the monument.

Neither the Government nor the army was represented at the ceremonies. Several members of the party of the Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies were present. There was a great gathering of the masses, included in the attendance being delegates from 450 political societies and 100 lodges of Freemasons. Six thousand Socialists, carrying 100 banners, were also present.

Signor Felice Cavallotti, the leader of the Radical intransigeants in the Chamber, attempted to make a speech eulogizing Garibaldi, but was stopped by the invasion of the reserved inclosure by the crowd, which was driven forward by the pressure of those in the rear, who were anxious to hear the words of the well known poet and Deputy. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

Declared for Cuban Patriots.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Federation yesterday the delegates discussed the revolution in Cuba, and adopted a resolution declaring that the cause of the Cuban patriots was just, and should receive the support of all lovers of liberty. They also decided to start an agitation in conjunction with the Socialist-Labor Party among all workingmen to help along the cause of the patriots. They will get up labor demonstrations and mass meetings to denounce the Spanish Government.

The Swiss Military Forces.

BERNE, Nov. 3.—The referendum taken in Switzerland to-day resulted in the rejection by a large majority of the Government's proposal to centralize the control of the army. The adoption of the plan would have been to virtually deprive the Cantons of their existing share in the control of the Swiss military forces.

The Baireuth Wagner Festival.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Baron Gross of Baireuth, Frau Wagner's cashier, has contracted with the managers of the Berlin Opera House for the appearance of the company of that theatre in a Wagnerian operatic festival at Baireuth in 1896.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—A large powder mill at Ockolwitz, near Breslau, exploded on Saturday. The building was wrecked, and one man was killed. Three others were injured, and are in a dying condition.

Americans in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Clifton R. Breckinridge, United States Ambassador to Russia, passed through Berlin from St. Petersburg yesterday.

Dr. Rufus Solenberger of Chicago is registered at the American Embassy here.

Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Earl of Derby has accepted the Lord Mayorship of Liverpool.

TO REHEARSE THE CEREMONY

The Duke of Marlborough Shortens His Visit in Washington and Returns to This City.

The Duke of Marlborough and his cousin, the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, will arrive in town from their brief visit in Washington this morning, and will go directly to the Plaza Hotel for breakfast.

A desire to hold the rehearsal preparatory to the marriage this afternoon instead of to-morrow, hastened his departure from the capital.

Several of the young women who are to act as bridesmaids have been members of house parties for over Sunday. They will be back in town by noon, and it is expected that the rehearsal will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Dr. Warren, the organist, will be present, but Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Orchestra will not be needed.

A large corps of decorators, under the direction of Mr. Thorley, will commence the work of decking the chancel and columns of St. Thomas's Church this morning. The wire framework for the big floral arches will be put in place and the great stone columns entwined with the greens which will form a background for the ropes of chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, who is one of the most popular matrons in town, and whose son, Francis Brockholst Cutting, has been selected as one of the ushers, gives a dinner party to-night in honor of Miss Vanderbilt and the bridesmaids. The Duke, the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, the ushers, and Mrs. Vanderbilt will be among the guests. At this dinner the Duke will present his souvenirs to the bridesmaids. They consist of diamond and torquois brooches.

In order that the members of the bridal party and some of Miss Vanderbilt's friends may have an opportunity of seeing the bridal gifts, they will be displayed to-day and to-morrow in two of the drawing rooms on the second floor of Mrs. Vanderbilt's town house, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is taking no chances so far as a visit of cranks or thieves is concerned. Detectives are guarding the house, and even the outer doors are closed.

Left Cards at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Duke of Marlborough in company with Sir Julian Pauncefort and Mr. Bax-Ironsides, drove about the city this afternoon, visiting, among other places, the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Sir Julian purposed presenting Marlborough to President Cleveland, and this would have been done to-morrow had the Duke not been called back to New-York. As it was, the Duke's cards were left at the Executive Mansion to-day, but they will not be received by the President until to-morrow, as the latter is still living at his country home at Woodley.

The designers of Flint's Fine Furniture must be practical as well as artistic to have gotten up the stock they have this Fall. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

OLDEST DUTCH JOURNAL

Rare Colonial Document Recently Found in Holland.

NOW OWNED BY GEN. JAMES G. WILSON

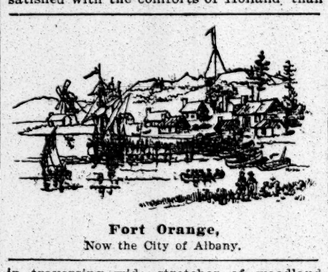
Tells of a Visit to the Mohawk and Seneca Tribes of Indians in 1634—Undertaken in Winter and Full of Experiences.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, whose interest and information in things historical—particularly such as refer to the early conditions of American life—are probably not exceeded by any other person in New-York City, has recently come into possession of a most valuable and instructive document. As an additional contribution to early American history, even in a small way, this document is a veritable prize, and students of the beginnings of our Colonial life cannot fail to be deeply interested in this latest acquisition to our fund of information. It is, in brief, the complete

Indian Castle or Village.

journal kept by Wolfert Gerritsen during a visit he made to the Mohawk and Seneca tribes of Indians, in the upper part of this State, in 1634.

Wolfert Gerritsen was a nephew of Killean Van Rensselaer, the great-great-grandfather several times removed of the present Van Rensselaer family, and the original patroon of Albany and the land in its vicinity, Albany being settled under the name of Fort Orange. The estate given to Killean Van Rensselaer by the States General of Holland included the greater part of the present counties of Albany, Columbia, and Rensselaer. It was a tract forty-eight miles long by twenty-four broad. The land was given to these patroons, as the Dutch lords of the land were called, for colonization purposes. Killean Van Rensselaer never came over to view his enormous possessions, probably being better satisfied with the comforts of Holland than



Fort Orange,
Now the City of Albany.

in traversing wide stretches of woodland and associating with Indian tribes of an uncertain agreeability. So, in 1630, with the idea of making his lands populous, as well as prosperous, he sent out his nephew, Wolfert Gerritsen, to take charge of them, and with Gerritsen came a party of Dutch settlers.

Wolfert Gerritsen had a brother, Martin, who was a member of old Gov. Wouten Van Twiller's Council in the struggling little town of New-Amsterdam, and later he became one of the Commissioners of the Van Rensselaer manor. The Gerritsen brothers were among the most prominent and active of the pioneer Dutch colonists. They were men of considerable force of character and ability. Martin had a large farm near the foot of Grand Street, this city, and the bay near Corlears Hook, later styled Cow Bay, was originally known as Martin Gerritsen's Bay. Wolfert Gerritsen remained in charge of the Van Rensselaer estates until his tragic death, in 1677, when, in returning from a visit to the Governor General of Canada, his boat capsized while crossing Lake Champlain and he was drowned in Corlear Bay.

How the Journal Was Found.

All antiquarians and collectors of curios and old-time articles, whether such be books, autographs, coins, postage stamps, old shoes, or historical canes, generally have one or more stories, oftener more, of the difficult and peculiar methods under which certain treasures were obtained. Mr. Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library, secured many of his most valuable books under most surprising conditions. It is these things that lend zest to the antiquarian's hobby, but the field in recent years has been so effectually scoured by enthusiastic collectors that a find of something really rich and rare is seldom heralded. This fortunate condition of affairs, however, is evidently true of the fine old Dutch journal recently secured by Gen. Wilson.

Besides being interesting in itself alone, it has the additional interest of being the earliest public document referring to the early Dutch period in this country yet discovered. This may appear a trifle surprising, but it is true, and it is no wonder that Gen. Wilson is proud of his find. This journal of Gerritsen's antedates by nine years what was formerly the earliest Dutch document, which is a journal written by the same man in 1643, and now in Albany. There is, however, a letter of four pages quarto, containing about 1,000 words, written in 1628 by Jonas Michaelius, the first minister in New-Amsterdam, to another clergyman in Holland, describing some of the characteristics of the new settlement. This letter is now in the Lenox Library, having been purchased for $150 from the collection of the late George H. Moore, who for many years was Superintendent of the library. This is the earliest reference in writing to the pioneer Dutch days, but the journal recently obtained by Gen. Wilson is the earliest document of any size. The journal is nearly quarto in size, consisting of about twenty pages, sewed together, and closely but plainly written in the old Dutch language. It was unexpectedly found this past Summer among the old Van Rensselaer papers by one of the present descendants in Holland. The news of the discovery came to the ears of Gen. Wilson, and he succeeded in purchasing it and bringing it over. The old Dutch journal now occupies a choice place among the many other historical treasures in Gen. Wilson's collection. He has recently had it translated, and it was first publicly given to the world at the recent meeting of the New-York Biographical and Genealogical Society, of which Gen. Wilson is President. He read the journal before a large number of interested members, who examined the original with much pleasure. It is Gen. Wilson's present idea to have the journal privately printed for limited distribution. As the document has never been published, and as comparatively few of the large number of scholars of early America were able to hear it read, Gen. Wilson has very kindly permitted a number of the most interesting features to be culled from his translated copy.

The Indians Wanted More Money.

It consists entirely of the experiences encountered during a visit to the Mohawk and Seneca tribes from Dec. 11, 1634, to Jan. 20, 1635. There had been complaints from these tribes that the French Indians were trading in their lands and that the French Indians received more for their skins in Canada than the Mohawks and Senecas did at Fort Orange from the Dutch. These tribes, it seems, had made frequent petitions to the Commissioner of the Van Rensselaer Manor that they wanted to receive just as much as the French Indians did, and there were also evidences that the Mohawks would go off and trade with the French if their demands were not acceded to. So Wolfert Gerritson proposed to investigate this matter and placate the savages. He took with him two faithful assistants, Jeronimus la Crock and Willem Tomassen, both distant relatives of Killean Van Rensselaer, the patroon.

The journal is particularly interesting in the information it gives of the life of these Indian tribes and their curious and amusing customs. It opens and closes in a spirit of genuine religious devotion. The heading in good solid Dutch characters is "Praise the Lord Above All. Fort Orange, 1634," and on the last day the account closes with these words: "After eleven miles' marching, we arrived, the Lord be praised and thanked, at Fort Orange. January 21st, Anno 1635." "May the Lord bless my voyage," the author says on the first day. The three men took with them five friendly Mohawks, "Maquas," as they are called in the journal, the old name which was frequently used. The first day—Dec. 11—they went about eight miles and slept that night in a hunter's cabin. The next day they had two or three amusing experiences, thus quaintly described in the journal:

"At 8 o'clock, before daylight, we proceeded again, and the savages that went with us would have left us there secretly if I had not perceived it; and when we thought of taking our meal we perceived that their dogs had eaten our meat and cheese. So we had to be contented with dry bread on which to travel; and, after going for an hour, we came to the branch that runs into our river and passed the Maquas villages, where the ice drifted very fast. Jeronimus crossed first with one savage in a canoe made of the bark of trees, because there was only room for two; after that Willem and I went over, and it was so dark that we could not see each other if we did not come close together. It was not without danger. When all of us had crossed, we went another mile and a half and came to a hunter's cabin, which we entered to eat some venison, and hastened further, and, after another half mile, we saw some Indians approaching, and as soon as they saw us they ran off and threw their sacks and bags away, and fled down a valley behind the underwood, so that we could not see them. We looked at their goods and bags, but took only a piece of bread. It was baked with beans, and we ate it. And after we had been marching about eleven miles, we arrived at 1 o'clock in the evening half a mile from the first castle at a little house. We found only Indian women inside. We should have gone further, but I could hardly move my feet because of the rough road; so we slept there. It was very cold, with northerly wind."

The castle means the Indian village, of which there were several at intervals through the land of the tribes, and the next day Wolfert Gerritsen visited this castle and gives an excellent account of its arrangement and customs of the inhabitants.

"In the morning we went together to the castle over the ice that during the night had frozen on the hill, and, after going half a mile, we arrived in their first castle, which is built on a high mountain. There stood but thirty-six houses, in rows like streets, so that we could pass nicely. The houses are made and covered with bark of trees, and mostly are flat at the top. Some are 100, 90, or 80 paces long, and 22 and 23 feet high. There were some inside doors of hewn boards, furnished with iron hinges. In some houses we saw different kinds of iron chains, harrow irons, iron hoops, nails—all probably stolen somewhere. Most of the people were out hunting deer and bear. The houses were full of corn that they lay in store, and we saw maize—yes, in some of the houses more than 300 bushels.

"They make barrels and canoes of the bark of trees. We had a good many pumpkins cooked and baked, that they called anansira. None of the chiefs were at home, but the principal chief is named Adriochten. We lived a quarter of a mile from the fort in a small house, because a good many savages in this castle died of smallpox. I sent him a message to come and see us, which he promptly did; he came and bade me welcome, and said that he wanted us very much to come with him. We should have done so, but when all round on the way another chief called us, and so we went to the castle again.

"This one had a big fire lighted and a fat turkey cooked, which we ate. He gave us two bearskins to sleep upon, and presented me with three beaver skins. In the evening Willem Tomassen, whose legs were swollen from the march, had a few cuts made with a knife therein, and after that had them rubbed with bear's grease. We slept in this house, ate heartily of pumpkins, bear's meat, and venison, so that we were not hungry, but were treated as well as they possibly could do. We hope that all will succeed well.

Method of Cooking Turkeys.

"Dec. 14.—Jeronimus wrote a letter to our Commissioner, Martin Gerritsen, and asked for paper, salt, and atsoch—that means tobacco for the savages.

"We went out to shoot turkeys with the chief, but could not get any. In the evening I bought a very fat one for two hands of seewan. The chief cooked it for us, and the grease he mixed with our beans and maize. This chief showed me his idol; it was a waterhead, with the teeth sticking out; it was dressed in red cloth. Others have a snake, a turtle, a swan, a crane, a pigeon, or the like for their idols, to tell the fortune; they think they always will have good luck in doing so. From here two savages went with their skins to Fort Orange.

"Dec. 16.—At midday a famous hunter came here named Sickarus, who wanted very much that we should go with him to his castle. He offered to carry our goods, and to let us sleep and remain in his house as long as we liked; and because he was offering us so much I gave him a knife and two awls as a present, and to the chief in whose house we had been I presented a knife and a pair of scissors; and then we took our departure from this castle, named Onekagoncka, and after going for another half mile over the ice we saw a village with only six houses, of the name Canowarode; but we did not enter it, because it was not worth while, and after another half mile we passed again a village where twelve houses stood. It was named Senatsycrosy. Like the others, it was not worth while entering; and after another mile or mile and a half we passed by great stretches of flat land, and came into this castle, Metdashet, about 2 o'clock in the evening. I did not see much besides a good many graves. This castle is named Canagere. It is built on a hill, without any palisade or any defense. We found only seven men at home, besides a party of old women and children. The chiefs of this castle, named Tonnosatton and Tamwerot, were hunting; so we slept in the house of Sickarus, as he had promised us; and we counted in his house one hundred and twenty pieces of salable beaver skins that he captured with his own dogs.

"Every day we ate beaver meat here. In this castle are sixteen houses, fifty, sixty, seventy, or eighty paces long, and one of sixteen paces, and one of five paces, containing a bear to be fattened. It had been in there upward of three years, and was so tame that it took everything that was given to it to eat."

In the meantime Martin Gerritsen had sent a supply of ham, beer, salt, and tobacco for the Indians, and pleased the savages very much. On Dec. 20, when the journey was resumed, they had to cross a swiftly flowing stream, filled with large cakes of ice. "We were in great danger," says Wolfert Gerritsen, "for if one of us had lost his footing it had cost us our lives, but God the Lord preserved us, and we came through safely.

"We got wet up to above the waist, and after going for another half mile we became frozen all over in our leather shoes and stockings. On a very high hill stood thirty-two houses like the other ones. Some were one hundred, ninety, or eighty paces long; in every house we saw four, five, or six fireplaces where cooking went on. A good many savages were at home, so we were much looked at by both the old and the young. Yes, we could hardly pass through. They pushed each other in the fire to see us, and it was more than midnight before they took their departure."

As a sample of a good Dutch bargain, the events of the day are closed with this significant statement: "We exchanged here one beaver skin for one awl."

Two days later they had another deep stream to cross. Says the narrative: "The water was over the knee, and so cold that our shoes and stockings in a very short time were frozen as hard as steel armor. The savages dared not go through, but went two by two and hand in hand; and after going half a mile we came to a village named Cawaoge. There stood fourteen houses and a bear to fatten. We went in and smoked a pipe of tobacco, because the old man who was our guide was very tired. Another old man approached us, who shouted: 'Welcome, welcome! You must stop here for the night,' but we wanted to be on the march, and went forward. I tried to buy the bear, but they would not let it go. The savages here looked much surprised to see us, and they crowded so much around us that we could hardly pass through, for nearly all of them were at home. After a while one of the savages came to us and invited us to go with him to his house, and we entered.

"This castle has been surrounded by three rows of palisades, but I did not see anything peculiar about them, but that six or seven pieces were so thick that it was quite a wonder that savages should be able to do that. They crowded each other in the fire to see us.

The Savages Have a Sham Fight.

"Dec. 23.—A man came calling and shouting through some of the houses, but we did not know what it meant, and after a while Jeronimus de la Croix came and told us what this was, that the savages are preparing and arming. I asked them what all this was about, and they told me that they were to have a sham fight among each other.

"I saw four men with clubs, and a party with axes and sticks—twenty in all. I counted twenty people armed, nine on one side and eleven on the other; and they went off against each other, and they fought and threw each other roughly. Some of them wore armor and helmet that they make themselves of thin reeds and string, so well that no arrow nor axe can pass through to wound them; and after they had been playing a good while the parties closed and dragged each other by the hair, just as they would have done to their enemies after defeating them and before cutting off their scalps. They wanted us to fire our pistols, but we went off and left them alone. This day we were invited to buy bear meat, and we also got half a bushel of beans and a quantity of dried strawberries, and we bought some bread, that we wanted to take on our march. Some of the loaves were baked with nuts and dried blueberries and the grains of the sunflower."

Then comes a most amusing description of the Indian method of curing a sick man. Two doctors came out to drive away the disease, and this is the way they went to work:

"They closed the house most carefully everywhere, so that the breeze could not come in, and after that each of them wrapped a snakeskin around his head. They washed their hands and faces, lifted the sick man from his place, and laid him alongside the big fire. Then they took a bucket of water, put some medicine in it, and washed with this water a stick about half a yard long, and put it in his throat, that you could see it no more; and then they spat on the patient's head, and over all his body; and after that they made all sorts of farces, as shouting and raving, slapping of the hands; so are their manners; so after a while the perspiration broke out on all sides."

The next day was Christmas, but we hear nothing of plum puddings or unusual festivities. The travelers were not unmindful of it, however, for the statement is made, "It being Christmas, we rose early in the morning." They had some difficulty in getting additional Indians to go with them to carry the baggage, and when they did start, were beset with severe snow storms. "One night," Gerritsen says, "it was so very cold that I did not sleep more than two hours in all." On Dec. 30, they reached the headquarters of the Senecas, called "Sinnekens" in the journal. This was a very eventful day, and its events are given as follows:

"Without anything to eat we went to the Sinnekens' castle, and after marching awhile the savages showed me the branch of the river that passes by Fort Orange and past the land of the Maquas. A woman came to meet us, bringing us baked pumpkins to eat. This road was mostly full of beeches and beautiful flat land. Before we reached the castle we saw three graves, just like our graves in length and height; usually their graves are round. These graves were surrounded with palisades that they had split from trees, and they were closed up so nicely that it was a wonder to see. They were painted with red and white and black paint; but the chief's grave had an entrance, and at the top of that was a big wooden bird, and all around were painted dogs and deer and snakes and other beasts. After four or five miles' marching the savages prayed us to fire our guns, and so we did, but loaded them again directly. When near the castle to the northwest we saw a big river, and on the other side thereof tremendously high land that seemed to lie in the clouds. Upon inquiring closely into this the savages told me that in this country the Frenchmen came to trade; and then we marched boldly to the castle, where the savages opened to let us pass, and so we marched through them by the gate, which was three and a half feet wide, and at the top were standing three big wooden images of cut wood, like men; and with them I saw three scalps fluttering in the wind, that they had taken from their foes as a token of the truth of their victory. This castle has two gates, one on the east and one on the west side. On the one side a lock of hair (scalp) was also hanging; but this gate was one and a half feet smaller than the other one. When at last we arrived in the chief's house I saw there a good many people that I knew; and we were requested to sit down in the chief's place, where he was accustomed to sit, because at the time he was not at home; and because we felt cold and were wet and tired, they at once gave us to eat, and they made a good fire. This castle is situated on a very high hill, and was surrounded with two rows of palisades. It was 767 paces in circumference. There are sixty-six houses, but much better, higher, and more finished than all the others we saw. A good many houses had wooden fronts that are painted with all sorts of beasts. There they sleep mostly on elevated boards, more than any other savages.

The French Gave Nice Presents.

"In the afternoon one of the council came to me, asking the reason of our coming into his land, and what we brought for him as a present. I told him that we did not bring any present, but that we only paid him a visit. He told us that we would not be allowed to do so, because we did not bring him a present. Then he told us how the Frenchmen had come thither to trade with six men, and had given him good gifts, because they had been trading in this river with six men in the month of August of this year. We saw very good axes to cut the underwood, and French shirts and coats and razors, and this member of the Council said we were scoundrels, and would not be admitted because we paid not enough for their beaver skins. They told us that the Frenchmen gave six hands of seewan for one beaver, and all sorts of things more. The savages were pressing closely upon us, so that there was hardly room for us to sit. If they had been willing to molest us we could hardly have been able to defend ourselves; but there was no danger. In this river, as spoken of, often six, seven, or eight salmon were daily caught. I saw houses where sixty, seventy, and more dried salmon were hanging."

It was here that the savages told them that not far off there lived men with horns on their heads, but this great story was laughed at, much to the disgust of the savages. The New Year, however, was duly celebrated, being one of the earliest New Year celebrations of which we have any account among the Indians, says the journal.

"We fired three shots in the night in honor of the year of our Lord and Redeemer, Jesus Christ. Praise the Lord above all!

"In the castle, Enneyuttehage, or Sinnekens, Jan. 1, 1635.

"1635, Jan. 1.—Another savage scolded at us. We were scoundrels, reason as told before; and he looked highly tempered. Willem Tomassen got so excited that the tears were running along his cheeks; and the savages, seeing that we were not at all contented, asked us what was the matter, and why we looked so disgusted at them. There were in all forty-six persons seated near us; if they had intended to do mischief they could easily have caught us with their hands and killed us without much trouble; but as I had listened long enough to the Indian's bragging, I told him they were all scoundrels, and he was the biggest scoundrel of them all. He laughed at this, and said he was not out of temper by the compliment! You must not grow so furious, for we are very glad that you came here. And after that Jeronimus gave the chief two knives, two pairs of scissors, and a few awls and needles that we had with us. And in the evening the savages suspended a band of seewan and some other stringed seewan that the chief had brought with him from the French savages as a sign of peace and that the French savages were to come in confidence to them, and he sang: 'Ho schene jo ho ho schene I atsiehoome atschoeme,' after which all the savages shouted three times: 'Netho, netho, netho!' and after that another band of seewan was suspended, and he sang them: 'Katon, katon, katon, katon!' and all the savages shouted as hard as they could: 'Hy, hy, hy!' After long deliberation they made peace for four years, and soon after every one returned to his home.

Indians Talk Over Prices.

"Jan. 3.—Some old men came to us and told us they wanted to be our friends, and they told us we need not be afraid. And I replied we never thought of that, and in the evening the Council sat here, in all twenty-four men; and after consulting for a long while an old man approached me and laid his hand upon my heart to feel it beat, and then he shouted. I really was not afraid at all. After that another half dozen tried the same, and after that they presented me a coat made of beaver skin, and told me they gave it to me because I came here and ought to be very tired, and he pointed to his and my legs; and besides, it is because you have been marching through the snow. And when I took the coat they shouted three times: 'Netho, netho, netho!' which means 'This is very well!' And directly after that they laid five pieces of beaver skins on my feet, at the same time requesting that in the future they should receive four hands of seewan and four handbreadths of cloth for every big beaver skin, because we have to go so far with our skins, and very often if we do not come to your places we do not find any cloth or seewan, or axes, or kettles, or not enough for all of us, and then we had much trouble for nothing, and have to go back over a great distance, carrying our goods back again. After we sat for a considerable time an old man came to us and translated it to us in the other language, and told us that we did not answer yet whether they were to have four hands of seewan or not for their skins. I told him that we were not entitled to promise that, but that we should report about it to the Governor of Manhattan, who was our chief, and that I should send him a message in the Spring, or come again myself. Then they said to me, 'Welsmachkoo,' 'You must not lie, and surely come to us in the Spring, and report us about all.' In this house, belonging to the chief, there were three or four meals a day, and they did not cook in it, as everything was brought in from the other houses in large kettles, for it was the Council that took their meals here every day. And if we happened to be in the house we received a basinful of food, for it seems to be the rule here that every one that comes here has his basin filled; and if there were basins short they brought them and their spoons with them. They sit side by side, and the basin, when empty, is taken and filled again, for a guest that is invited does not move before he is ready. Sometimes they sing, and sometimes they don't, thanking the host before they start home."

An amusing account of the Indian method of drinking away the devil follows on the next day.

"Jan. 4.—Two savages came, inviting us to come and see how they used to drive away the devil. I told them that I had seen it before, but they did not move off, and I had to go; and because I did not choose to go alone I took Jeronimus along. I saw a dozen of men together who wanted to take a hand in it. After we arrived, the floor of the house was thickly covered with the bark of trees to walk upon. They were mostly old men, and they had their faces all painted with red paint—what they always do when there is something going on. Three men among them had a wreath on their heads on which stuck five white crosses. These wreaths are made of deer's hair, that they had braided with the roots of a sort of green herb. In the middle of the house they then put the man that was very sick, and he was treated without success during a considerable time. Close by sat an old woman with a turtle shell in her hands. In the turtle shell were a good many beads. She kept chinking all the while, and all of them sank under the bark; they wanted to catch the devil and trample him to death, and they trampled the bark to atoms. If they only saw a little cloud of dust rising from the bark, they became very excited and kept blowing, that it would not touch them. They were so afraid that they ran like fools, as if they really saw the devil; and after long shouting, stamping, and running, one of them went to the sick man and took away an otter that he had in his hands; and he sucked the sick man for a while in his neck and on the back, and after that he spit in the otter's mouth and threw it down; at the same he ran off like mad, through fear. Other men then went to the other and committed such foolery that it was quite a wonder to see, and I nearly burst from laughing. Yes; they commenced to throw with fire and eat fire, and kept scattering hot ashes and red-hot coal in such a way that it grew much too unpleasant for me, and I ran off like a shot. To-day another beaver skin was presented to me."

On Jan. 10 this is the only important occurrence: "Jeronimus burned the greater part of his pantaloons, that dropped in the fire during the night, and the chief's mother gave him cloth to repair it, and Willem Tomassen had it repaired."

Gifts of Beaver Skins.

The last council with the Indians and the departure for home well laden with gifts of beaver skins, are described as follows:

"Jan. 11.—At 10 o'clock in the morning the savages came to me and invited me to come to the house where the Onnedagans sat in council. They will give you presents; and I went there with Jeronimus, took our pistols with us, and sat alongside of them, near an old man of the name of Canastogecora, about fifty-five years or age; and he said: 'Friends, I have come here to see you and to talk with you;' wherefore we thanked him, and, after they had sat in council for a long time, an interpreter came to me and gave me five pieces of beaver skins because I came to visit them. I took the beaver skins and thanked them, and they shouted three times 'Netho!' And after that another five beaver skins that they laid upon my feet, and they gave them to me because I had come into their council. We should have been given a good many skins as presents if we had come into his land; and they earnestly requested me to visit their land in the Summer, and after that gave me another four beaver skins, and asked then at the same time to be better paid for their skins. They would bring us a great quantity if we did; and if we wanted to come back in the Summer they would send us three or four savages to look all around into their land and show us where the Frenchmen came trading with their shallops. And when we gathered our four beavers they again shouted as hard as they could, 'Zinae netho!' and we fired away with our pistols and gave the chief two knives, some awls, and needles; and so we took our departure as they permitted us to leave the council. We had at the time five pieces of salmon and two pieces of bear's bacon that we were to take on the march, and here they gave a good many loaves and even flour to take with us.

"Jan. 12.—We took our departure and when we thought everything was ready, the savages did not want to carry our goods—twenty beaver skins, five salmon, and some loaves of bread—because they all had already quite enough to carry; but after a good deal of grumbling and nice words they at last consented and carried our goods. Many savages walked along with us, and they shouted, 'Alle sarondade!' that is, to fire the pistols; and when we came near the chief's grave we fired three shots, and they went back. It was about 9 o'clock when we left this place, and walked for upward of five miles through two and a half feet of snow. It was a very difficult road, so that some of the savages stopped in the forest and slept in the snow. We went on, however, and reached a little hut, where we slept."

After nine days' travelling, during which nothing unusual took place, Wolfert Gerritsen and his companions arrived at home, praising the Lord for their safe return.

The journal is the original copy, in the handwriting of Wolfert Gerritsen. As these journals or reports were supposed to be presented to the States General in Holland by the patroon, Gen. Wilson believes that Killaen Van Rensselaer had a copy made which he sent to the States General, and kept the original himself

CYCLE PATH PANORAMA

Amusing and Instructive Sights on the Model Wheeling Course.

MAJOR LUSCOMB'S QUICK REPAIRING

Something About Costumes and the Attitude of Hotels Toward the Pedalers—A Photographic Incident.

It is on a day such as yesterday, a clear, bright Sunday, succeeding a day and night of rainfall, which has left the Park roads, Riverside Drive, and all the boulevards coated with viscous mud between the slimy pools, that the Coney Island cycle path makes its greatest bid for patronage. Its dry, granular surface then attracts cyclers from all about the Metropolitan district, and New-York clubs, deterred from runs in other directions, salve their disappointment by crossing the bridge and making the trip to the sea. Yesterday was exemplary in this respect, and probably several thousand New-York riders mingled with the Long Islanders on the model wheeling course. Members of the Riverside, Greenwich, Harlem, Gramercy, and Lexington Wheelmen flitted by in bunches, while members of various clubs of Gotham and unattached disciples of the sport straggled linely or in couples in the never-ending stream.

It was a big day on the path, but the morning traffic was light and the crowd did not appear until after 2 P. M. A surprising number of equestrians and road wagons were abroad, but the driveway was in an impassable condition for wheelmen, as one enamored youth discovered. He was a member of a prominent Brooklyn club and wore a bright, snuff-colored suit, with neat and new black stockings. Traveling through Prospect Park he rode close behind a stylish trap, drawn by a span of bob-tailed bays, and containing two decidedly pretty women, one attired in green crépon and the other wearing a smart gown of blue and black silk. Both were twisted far around in their seat, the better to carry on an animated conversation with their friend on the wheel.

When the boulevard was reached Mr. Cycler was loath to part, and tried to conquer the mud in the middle of the road. The coachman walked his team, but the wheelman struggled and wobbled about while the mud and dirty water bespattered his fine raiment. He had to give so much attention to his riding that it marred the flow of conversation, and when he realized that his ludicrous efforts in mistaken chivalry were furnishing sport for his friends and the passers-by it proved too much. He turned to the cycle path at the first opportunity.

Bearing on the subject of a return cycle path on the east side of the boulevard, a group of riders were yesterday discussing a rumor concerning the probability of there being a movement in opposition to it, started by the roadhouse proprietors of the west side. These hotelkeepers have now practically all the cycling patronage, and some of them have said that they would fight against the east side path, as it would take away fully half their business. It is noticeable that the bid for the cycling trade by hotel men has become very strong. Two years ago only a few hotels displayed bicycle racks. Last year not more than half the places had them, but this year it is impossible to find a road house without them.

One famous stopping place is particularly interesting in this connection, because of the outspoken antagonism it showed for wheelmen until recently. The proprietor flatly refused to receive cyclers as guests, explaining that they frightened horses, and he catered to horsemen. In one instance a regular patron who frequented this hotel while driving was requested to move on when he appeared on a wheel. Even this hostelry now has a cycle rack. It stands empty.

An observant individual, who avowed himself both driver and cycler, was contrasting the appearance of the horsemen and wheelmen as he sat on a piazza in the afternoon. After calling attention to the round-shouldered, slouching position of some persons who went by in cushioned carriages, and then to the alert and vivified aspect of the cycle riders, he said: "That lolling back in luxurious ease when covered up with robes is like a sodden indulgence of an effete civilization, while the men and women spinning by in company on machines they propel themselves remind one more of the virile sports of palmy Roman days. I keep my carriage only for my family's sake; for my own part I'm getting ashamed to ride in it."

In looking at the costumes worn on the cycle path, it becomes apparent that the day of club uniforms—those with bridded epaulets and facings—is departing. Such as are now worn by club riders are usually plain goods, of regular bloomer pattern, uniform only in color and cloth. A costume that was picturesquely striking, yet comfortable and sensible looking, was that of a well-built and soldierly rider, whose coat and bloomers were of silver gray corduroy. The coat was double-breasted, the bloomers long and full, and the hat he wore was a gray felt of the United States cavalry type.

The "loud" golf hose, with patterns in diamond-shaped blocks of solid color, seem to be losing their popularity, and Scottish mixtures of more tasteful design are gaining favor. Among the women who wear skirts it is to be noted that not more than half of them get their dresses adjusted properly when mounting. They leave too much of the skirt hanging on one side, which is inelegant as well as cumbersome.

A problem remaining for the paragraphic wits and philosophers is that of explaining what there is incongruous in the association of a beard and a bicycle. Whatever may be the "why" of it, a heavily-bearded rider always arouses a smile in his fellows. The hirsute and the small cap and the machine never fail to strike one as a discord. The hair spoils the "bicycle face" and is as much a target for comment for other riders as it is for those of the kind. The cycle path yesterday was illumined by a suffering individual bearing on his face a huge, brigandish brush of hair of almost scarlet hue. Every one who passed him looked intensely delighted. Yet he rode well and behaved with circumspection.

It has been said by Noah Webster that an amateur is "one who does not do things well." Major Charles H. Luscomb, lawyer, man of affairs, and President of the Long Island Wheelmen, certainly does not earn the title of being a professional repairer, and he assuredly has always been an amateur cycler, as his Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen testifies. Yet, he was the master of a job particularly well done yesterday afternoon and gave an object lesson in tire repairing that received the applause of a small company of onlookers. About half way to Coney Island he picked up a piece of wire in his tire, which was of the detachable variety. He pulled out a repair kit, set to work, and was riding on the road again in something less than ten minutes, the tire permanently mended.

Riding awheel to gather Autumn leaves seems to be something of a fad. In the height of the afternoon, when the ground and shrubbery had dried somewhat, the copsewood just north of the Parkway Driving Club, was alive with both men and women gathering the beautiful leaves, and a large percentage of the wheels traveling cityward had lashed to their handlebars big bunches of woodland growth in which the sumac's scarlet, the mottled maple leaf, the pink and bronze brier twig, the pearly, furry fingers of goldenrod seed stalks, and the bright green of the asparagus plant were prettily distributed.

It was such a fine day for camera work that the photographers did excellent business. One of the fraternity captured a most unusual picture. Just below Major McNulty's pretty villa, opposite the first mile-stone, a photographer had his outfit planted where the ground rises on the west of the path. It was muddy thereabouts and the earth slopes into the bridle path without a vestige of turf to cover its baldness. At about noon two women stopped to have photographs taken as they sat on their wheels. They were charmingly posed, duly propped, and all seemed promising when the operator swung his arm around, removed the cap from the lens, and made the exposure. Perhaps it was nervousness, due to the movement of the man's arm, or maybe it was the treacherous mud under the wheels that caused one of the subjects to lose her poise just then. As she careened, she caught at her companion's arm and over both went, down the slimy slope, while the impartial sun calmly printed the shadow of their positions on the exposed plate.

WHERE CYCLING IS ENJOYABLE.

Fine Macadam Roads and Beautiful Scenery About Elizabeth.

Jersey's fine macadam roads, in the vicinity of Elizabeth, were a revelation to a party of New York wheelmen yesterday. Very few imagined that the roads anywhere would be fit for cycling, especially in the country, yet within a radius of twenty-five miles of that historic little city the wheeling was better than is generally found in Central Park. Metropolitan riders, as a rule, are not aware that macadam roads dry quickly, and it is seldom that any but local riders are seen out on a day following a rain storm, such as prevailed on Saturday.

The system of fine macadam roads about Elizabeth is probably not excelled anywhere in this country, unless it be around Boston. They radiate in every direction, and appeal to cyclists particularly on account of the easy grades. It is rarely that a novice has to dismount for the hills, and, under such conditions, it is no wonder that Jersey is a wheelman's paradise.

Under the guidance of Dr. G. Carlton Brown, a former Chief Consul of New Jersey, and J. C. Wetmore, of the Mattano Club, the New Yorkers were taken on a forty-mile run that for diversity of views and easy wheeling, it would be hard to repeat elsewhere. The tour threaded through Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Springfield, Union, Roselle, and Cranford, back to Elizabeth. On this journey is found some of the most picturesque scenery in the State. It partakes more of the country than the suburb of a densely populated centre, and there is enough of the suggestion of mountains to give the city cyclist a thrill of delight. Everywhere there is something to attract the eye, and if it be a clear day the atmosphere is a treat to an all-the-year resident of Manhattan Island. It is a little late to see the Autumn leaves at their prettiest, but yesterday they were still attractive, and added greatly to the generally pretty landscape views.

A result of the great popularity attained for cycling in this section is shown in the number of little roadside hotels that have sprung into existence at many points on the trip noted. They are all tiny affairs, not at all suggestive of mere beer and sandwiches. Their owners depend entirely on the patronage of the wheelmen, and they thrive pretty well. Many really first-class houses dot the route followed by Messrs. Brown and Wetmore yesterday, and no wheelman, therefore, need go hungry if he has the price of a meal. At Summit, at the Beechwood Hotel, an unusually well-served dinner can be obtained. This place is very popular with touring cyclists. It stands on a high bit of ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

When New-Yorkers once become acquainted with Jersey's fine roads, they will certainly forsake the sombre routes of the city for the more delightful ones of the country so near at hand. Improvements are constantly going on along the principal traffic routes, and the roads are growing better all the time. A very fine part of the ride taken yesterday was from Summit to Springfield, a distance of a little over two miles. It is down hill all the way, and all one has to do is to hang on and let the wheel go. The grade is not too pronounced, and the route being almost straight, is not as dangerous as one might suppose; in fact, the coast is not at all difficult to one who is an experienced rider.

A Century Run Postponed.

Owing to the rain of Saturday, which it was feared had rendered the roads of Westchester County unfit for cycling, the century run of the Eighth Batallion Cycle Corps was postponed yesterday until next Sunday. Many entries had been received, but only a few showed up at the starting point, at 5 o'clock, and it was decided to havxe the run the week following. The route selected is through the prettiest part of Westchester County.

It is entirely new to century parties, and posseses the attractive feature of a straight run home. Capt. Charles P. Staubach has the arrangements in charge, and will receive additional entries during the week, at 575 Madison Avenue.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—To-morrow will be a great day for cycling, club contests predominating. The Riverside Wheelmen will probably have the biggest meet. It will take place at Salter's, on the Bayonne Boulevard. The members will have a club run to the scene of the races, leaving the clubhouse at 10 o'clock. A tandem race at a distance of one mille will be the feature of the programme. This event will be timed by an electric clock.

—Five members of the Chester Bicycle Club will leave Philadelphia to-day on a trip to Atlanta. They are "Charlie" Church, W. S. Rea, "Fred" Rumford, William Grubb, and F. B. Way. They will pass through Norfolk, Va., and expect to complete the journey in about two weeks.

—The tandem record for half a mile, made by Titus and Cabeanne—0:56 1-5—was lowered in New-Orleans on Saturday to 0:55 by Coburn and Randall. They were accompanied by Wing on a single machine.

—The Asbury Park management of the league race meet netted less than $1,000. It was expected that five times that amount would be made.

—"Eddie" McDuffie will soon make an attempt to lower the mile track record, paced, on a bicycle geared to 128 and weighing 25 pounds.

—A. F. Senn lowered the two-mile record, flying start, unpaced, at Louisville, on Saturday, to 4:29. The record was 4:30 3-5.

GOLF AT MONTCLAIR.

All-Day Tournament to be Held Election Day.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 3.—The Montclair Golf Club has arranged for an all-day tournament on election day, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. The links, in Central Avenue, near Valley Road, are in good condition, and an arrangement has been devised whereby two courses have been laid out over practically the same ground—a short one for women, and a long one for men.

The hazards are almost all natural, and consist of brooks, fences, bushes, stone walls, woods, roads, and an old railroad embankment. A woman's scratch competition will be held over the short course, to be followed by a men's handicap over the long course.

The Glen Ridge Golf Club has already reached its limit for membership, and its grounds are in fine condition. At the annual meeting, just held, the reports were very encouraging, and a number of new members were elected. These officers were chosen: President—John W. Stewart; Vice President—Robert S. Rudd; Secretary and Treasurer—B. R. Jacobs; Mrs. D. H. Standish, Mrs. Thomas K. Benton, Dr. Broughton, and Dr. Wilson, additional members of the Executive Committee.

The work on the new links of the South Orange Field Club golfers is progressing nicely, and already they have been informally opened. Austin Colgate beat W. W. Falen the other day by completing the course in fifty-nine strokes. All of the nine holes are within sight of the new clubhouse. The hazards are sufficiently formidable to make things interesting.

Richard M. Colgate has added two more holes to his private golf links in Llewellyn Park, and will now have a regular nine-hole course, with plenty of inspiring hazards. Thomas Bendelow of the Essex County Golf Club is in charge of the work.

Indoor Athletic Games.

The joint games of the Xavier Athletic Association and Company B, Twelfth Regiment, at the armory of the latter, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, will be held Nov. 15. The athletes can practice in the armory Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. The events are as follows: Sixty-yard dash, 440-yard run, half-mile run for novices, one-mile run, running high jump, potato race, two-mile Class A bicycle race, and a relay race open to teams representing schools in the Interscholastic Athletic Association. There will also be exhibitions by several of the champions of their specialties and an exhibition of fancy and trick riding by the youthful Le Roy See. The entries close Nov. 8, with J. T. Dooling, 205 West Fourteenth Street; C. M. Smith, at the armory, and J. P. Shannon, 133 Pearl Street.

Another Season for the Michaux.

The social success attained last Winter by the Michaux Bicycle Club, the fad of the Four Hundred, will undoubtedly be repeated this season. Bowman's Academy, the place used last Winter, has been re-engaged, and the quarters used exclusively by the swell pedalers have been refurnished in a sumptuous manner. The parlors now have more the air of a club appearance than formerly, and are, together with the locker rooms, in charge of a well-trained corps of attendants. Just what days will be scheduled for Michaux sessions has not been determined, but this matter will be settled in a few days. Mr. Haines, who was largely responsible for the successful beginning of the club, will have general supervision of it this season. It is quite likely that the club will have its first formal ride on Nov. 10.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

Cycling.—Reception of the Harlem Wheelmen, at 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Club races of Bloomfield Cyclers, at Bloomfield, N. J. Meeting of Bowling Committee of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, at 28 Park Row.

Golf.—Finals in ladies' handicaps, at Westchester Country Club.

TUESDAY, NOV. 5.

Football.—University of Pennsylvania vs. Boston Athletic Association, at Manhattan Field, 3 P. M. Crescent Athletic Club vs. Brown University, at Eastern Park, Brooklyn. New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Trinity College, at Bayonne. Chicago Aathletic Association vs. Orange, at Orange Oval.

Racing.—At Westchester, 2 P. M.

Cycling.—Riverside Wheelmen Club races, at Bayonne; Greenwich Wheelmen's races at Aqueduct, L. I.; East Orange Cyclers Club team race at East Orange, N. J. Century run of Westchester Cycling League from Mount Vernon to Tarrytown and return.

Golf.—Seventh annual handicap match of St. Andrew's links. Opening of golf course of Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, at Plainfield, N. J. Open tournament of Morristown Golf Club. All-day tournament, at Montclair, N. J.

Fought a Fire with Vinegar.

From The Chicago Tribune.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 31.—Water is getting to be such a scarce article in parts of Indiana that resisting fires is almost impossible, outside of the cities and larger towns. Sunday night the large farmhouse of A. S. McCormack, near Rockfield, west of Kokomo, took fire. There being no water on the place, the farmhouse and neighbors fought the flames with vinegar and cider, a number of barrels of which were stored in a wagon house, and by this means they saved the adjoining buildings, though the residence was destroyed.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a situation as chambermaid and assistant in the laundry for a girl who has been in her employ two years, and whom she can cordially recommend. Call at present employer's, Saturday and Monday, 36 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; best reference from her last employer. Call at 186 West 62d St., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.; ring Spore's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; will do waiting or chamberwork alone; private family; three years' best city references from last place. 206 East 45th St., McDermott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent and highly recommended young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; first-class city and country reference. Maggie, Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in small family; willing and obliging; best personal references from present employer. Call Monday after 2 o'clock, 5 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one as chambermaid and do plain sewing; the other as waitress; in private family or boarding house; personal reference given. 206 East 76d St., Archibald's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland girl; four years' city references as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; willing; obliging. L. F., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and laundress in small private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 248 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or sewing; six years' references; would go to country. M. W., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with grown children or waiting; good reference. Present employer's, 100 West 78th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family, or assist a laundress; first-class reference; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, 300 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a flat; best reference. 1,315 3d Av., between 75th and 76th Sts.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist in waiting; first-class reference. 305 West 52d St.; Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting on children; personal reference. 326 East 57th St.; ring Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress or maid to growing children. Can be seen at present employer's, 61 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotchwoman; can do plain cooking; either city or country; private family; good city reference. A. D., 34 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Protestant; competent chambermaid; assist waiting; no objection to the country; city reference; no cards. 103 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable steady girl as chambermaid and waitress, in the country; good reference. 235 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young colored woman, as chambermaid and waitress; sewing; first-class city references. A. Neal, 420 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in small family; good city reference. L. S., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady desires situation for first-class young chambermaid and waitress at once; New-York preferred. 1,205 East Grand St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her duties; willing and obliging; best city references from last place. 884 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; assist with waiting or children; reference. E. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. K., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; best of city reference. Present employer's, 100 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl; first-class; best city reference. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a competent girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference. Shannon, 189 East 54th St.; no cards.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one as chambermaid and assist with washing or children, the other as waitress; city or country. Call, Monday, at 52 East 88th St.; ring R. Williams's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a neat North German; understands all kinds cooking; good baker; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a thorough, first-class German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; wages, $50 to $60; highest reference. F. F., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Protestant; as good plain cook in private family; one year's reference from last employer; no objection to the country; no cards. 163 East 70th St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls, to go together; one as good cook and laundress, and other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 444 West 56th St., Meehan's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in small private family; willing to do some coarse washing; best city reference. A. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best of city references; wages, $25 to $30 per month. C. M., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a North German first-class cook; understands French, German, and American cooking; in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept. 959 3d Av., store.

COOK.—By a young woman as most excellent cook; no objection to boarding house. Mulry, 458 West 42d St.

COOK.—By plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference. 450 West 49th St., top floor. Mrs. Piper.

COOK.—By French girl as plain cook in small private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 248 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; market basket; entire charge of kitchen; wages, $45; best reference. 70 Irving Place.

COOK.—As first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; excellent reference; city or country. 231 East 26th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored girl as cook and chambermaid; waiting; good reference. 238 West 40th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; four years' reference from last place. 215 East 40th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—By an experienced girl as good plain cook in a small private family; best city references. 29 East 35th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; where kitchen maid is kept; can be highly recommended by prominent families. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—First-class; private Swedish cook; day or week; city reference. L. W., 20 Beach Place, Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; city reference. 114 West 19th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent woman; good cook; washes, irons; good baker; best city reference. 322 East 60th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good family cook; last employer can be seen. 258 West 47th St., second floor.

COOK.—First class; best city reference; in private family; willing to do some washing. Call Monday, 12 Amsterdam Av., dry goods store.

COOK.—By a young girl; very good cook and laundress; willing, obliging; best city reference. 212 West 35th St., second bell.

COOK, &c.—By willing colored woman as cook and laundress; good cook; has girl that can look after child. 209 West 60th St., basement.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds plain and fancy cooking; best city references. 884 6th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; city reference. M. R., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family, with kitchenmaid; best city reference. R., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good French cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, and desserts. H. R., 162 West 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 140 West 52d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a thoroughly good cook; Protestant; has worked with chef; $25 to $30. Call, after 2 o'clock, 308 West 19th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young German Protestant girl, as cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By competent, reliable woman as good cook and baker; would do washing if required; city reference; no cards. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK.—A lady wishes a place for a desirable, trustworthy cook to assist with washing; just leaving her. M. F., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; in private family; good city references. S. G., Box 804 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class cook; best reference. 101 East 40th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing; best city references; three years' from last place. 136 West 19th St., laundry.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; excellent baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, poultry, entrees, and desserts; excellent bread and biscuit baker; city reference. Jane, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable young woman; thoroughly competent to do all kinds of family cooking; an excellent baker; good city reference from last employer. 348 West 53d St.

COOK.—By good French cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, and desserts; take active charge of kitchen; good reference. V., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; or do housework in small family of adults; country reference. P., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook, other as first-class laundress; in first-class private family. 882 6th Av., first floor. Yanson.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; first-class laundress, by the day, week, or month; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and cloakmaker wants work at home or by day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class dressmaker and seamstress on ladies' and children's dresses wishes a few more customers by the day; terms moderate. Competent, 1,338 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Reallings; stylish perfect fitting dresses; as reasonable as by the day. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, lately established, wishes more customers at home or by the day; very reasonable prices. Mrs. E. Fighiera, 69 West 21st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes home for the Winter; would take care of lady's wardrobe; can cut and fit; no objection to leaving city; good reference. Dressmaker, 238 West 139th St.

DRESSMAKERS.—Two French dressmakers, just arrived from Paris, wish work with dressmaker or in families by the day or home; good reference. J. G., 228 East 75th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an excellent dressmaker, permanent place in private family; well recommended by present employer. 183 Lexington Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a foreign, Protestant, Christian governess; fond of children; experienced; highest references from English noble families; two years in America; Italian; perfect French, English, music; strict but kind disciplinarian; town or country. Veritas, 873 6th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced, competent English governess; teaches all school and higher branches; literature, analysis, composition, rhetoric, drawing, painting in every style, piano; present references. Successful, Box 329 Time, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess, with diploma, very successful in all French branches, wishes morning engagements; willing to take children out if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 363 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—English graduate; teaches English in all its branches; French, German, music, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials and references. H. R., Times Office, 397 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS or HOUSEKEEPER.—By young English lady; experienced with delicate children; good English, music, drawing, French, Latin; highest references. X., 106 West 42d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess, diplomée medal from Paris, a few pupils Mlle Lavallière, 12 West 68th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent Swiss Protestant person; speaks French, German, and English; as nursery governess or nurse to children not under three years of age; best city references. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German; highest references; to take charge of children, or as visiting governess. R. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent woman as assistant housekeeper; nine years' reference from last employer. Catharine Brogan, 189 East 64th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework or as cook, in a small private family in an apartment; four years' city references from last place; neat, good cook, and laundress. Call, Monday, Simpson's bell, 346 West 59th St., no [illegible].

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do general housework in family of two; is an excellent cook and understands housekeeping thoroughly; four years' best city references. Call Monday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., 407 East 59th St; no mail.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework in flat; good references. E. L., 1,515 3d Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart young Protestant girl; lately landed; no cards. A., 10 West 44th St. (ring twice.)

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as thorough housemaid; will assist with waiting; highest city reference. Address Monday, E. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By an experienced young Scotch Protestant girl in first-class family; wages, $18 to $20; best reference. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; or plain cooking; references. W. M., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

A LADY WISHES POSITION FOR A COMpetent, trustworthy young American maid and seamstress, or attendant for an invalid, to go to Colorado or Southern California. 15 East 80th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid and waitress, who lived with her for five years, and whom she can highly recommend; especially to an elderly lady or invalid. Call, for three days, 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French maid; first-class seamstress; good dressmaker and hairdresser; understands her duties as maid; best city reference. M. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman of good education as lady's maid; good seamstress; good references; speaks little English. Mrs. Roquet, 326 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman; good dressmaker, hairdresser; excellent packer and traveler; fine needlework; five years' city references. M. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid to lady, or grown children; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; city reference. A. B., 329 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent North German; good seamstress and packer; understands hairdressing; good city references. M. Weiners, 22 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker, packer. Mariette, 245 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 1 North Washington Square.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; best city references; good packer and traveler. E. P., 106 West 42d St.

MAID.—By an educated, quiet, North German; thoroughly competent; reliable; understands dressmaking, fine sewing, traveling, and packing; best reference. C. P., 257 West 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, packer and traveler; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. J. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced young woman as maid or nurse; can cut and fit; would do light chamberwork; two years' city reference. M. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By trustworthy German Protestant girl, as lady's maid in American family; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; highest references. Address, 200 Madison Ave.

MAID.—By a competent, well-educated French Protestant person as maid for growing children; best city reference. A. M., 289 West 32d St., care Mrs. Barrere.

MAID.—By an English lady's maid or maid for grown children; good sewer; city reference. 142 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a young French girl; good seamstress; best city reference. A. B., care of Ailie, 390 4th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; American family; best city reference. 781 6th Av., near 44th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 322 West 44th St.; McCann's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; private family; first-class city references. 360 East 44th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. M. E., 554 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

LAUNDRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—By a German girl in private family; city reference. S. S., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private American family; four years' best city references. 269 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; wages from $22 to $25; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESSES.—Two first-class laundresses would like a family wash to take home, or go out by the day. Janitor, 807 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In small private family; seven years' reference from last employers. M. C., Box 365 Times Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By laundress in a private family by young woman; best city references. M. J. S., care of Bradley, 231 West 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; best personal references; wages, $25. G. A., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. B. K., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress alone, or would assist with chamberwork; satisfactory references. 147 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; assist with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 39 West 48th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; references from first families of city. M. W., Box 362 Times Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland woman as excellent laundress in private family; good family preferred to high wages; best city reference. 250 West 33d St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference from present employer. 50 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A few families' washing by dozen or month; open-air drying. 152 East 39th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a Protestant as infant's nurse; fully competent to take systematic care of a young child; thoroughly understands the preparation of the most reliable foods used in artificial feeding; wages, $2 per day. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent German girl, to take entire charge of infant; best city references; city or country. S. K., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE—By well-educated French person, thoroughly competent and trustworthy; superior infant nurse; take entire charge from birth of young children; devoted in her duties; neat sewer; good accent; in first-class American family; highest city references. Answer for week, Marguerite, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an elderly Swiss, Protestant woman, speaking French and German, as infant's or child's nurse; competent, reliable; five and three and half years' best city references from last employer; good sewer. S. S. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German girl as nurse or nursery governess in an American family; good sewer; best city reference. M. Reichert, 321 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By an Englishwoman as nurse to invalid; good cook and housekeeper; willing to make herself useful; first-class reference. A. P., care of Mrs. Stack, 126 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By competent American girl as child's nurse and do sewing or light chamberwork; reference; good place preferred to high wages; state terms. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as competent nurse for child or growing children; two and a half years' reference; only good family need apply. 180 West 88th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl as nurse in private family; best city references. R. R., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a girl as competent nurse in a refined family; excellent reference. Dundon, 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly accomplished nurse to grown children; three and a half years' best reference; call Monday. 331 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as nurse to one or two small children; good city references; last employer can be seen. 508 West 28th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 320 East 40th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class North German nurse; thoroughly experienced; good teacher. Call, Thursday, at present employer's, 27 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German girl as nurse; willing to assist chamberwork; good references. 223 East 45th St.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as nurse to a baby; excellent reference. 508 West 28th St.

NURSE.—Willing to assist with chamberwork or sewing. Last employer's, 52 East 55th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or DRESSMAKER.—Competent; in private family; willing to assist as lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting. Call, three days, or address, M. C., 17 West 31st St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent seamstress to wait on lady or growing children or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., Advertisement Office, 1,338 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESSMAKER.—Competent; understands all kinds family sewing; by day, week, or month; best city reference. 105 West 19th St., second bell; no cards.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Welsh Protestant seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference. Seamstress, 303 West 19th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress; very best city reference; leaving on account of lady not keeping

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PLAN

Convention Suffrage Provision Denounced by Negro Delegates.

MILLER'S UNCOMPROMISING VIEWS

Man Who Dreams of Fair and Honest Elections in This State "Fit Subject for a Lunatic Asylum."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The most eventful week, so far as the political status of the State is concerned, that South Carolina has ever had since the stirring days of 1876 is that just passed.

The Constitutional Convention has had a great wrestle with the suffrage problem, and has settled it by putting the "understanding" provision in for two years and then leaving a purely educational and property qualification.

Whether this settlement of the difficulty is going to stand the test of judicial inquiry or not is a question that was discussed by the convention in the greatest detail, and the answer can alone be found in the unwritten pages of the future.

The feeling of the negroes of the State toward the suffrage provision adopted by the commission is decidedly hostile. It was voiced in the convention by the negro delegates Whipper, Wigg, and Miller. Speaking to-day, Mr. Miller said:

"The present suffrage plan just adopted is the Mississippi plan, with separate and distinct features of oppression and fraud added thereto.

"Under the Mississippi plan a white vote in that State of more than 100,000 has been reduced to no more than 45,000, and a negro or Republican vote of more than 140,000 to less than 9 000.

"Compare first our late condition with our reduced vote under the old Constitution with the Mississippi plan, and one sees readily that, while our late plan for fraudulent election purposes was a full-grown man, it is a giant. But we now have a piece of the old plan remaining, and the mean, shifting, cunning provisions of the Mississippi plan, together with this hybrid Constitution of ours, and you can see what chance the future voter of South Carolina will have under the promised operation of this new Constitution to ever secure for himself the right to vote and the power to cast that vote after he shall have secured the right. Under this new Constitution, or suffrage plan, passed last night, the man who dreams of fair and honest elections in South Carolina is a fit subject for a place in a lunatic asylum, and it would be a pity to turn him loose on the community. We have spent all our energies in the last nineteen years in conceiving plans under which fraudulent election methods can be made safe and easy.

"The clause passed last night makes absolutely certain the placing in operation of every form of cheatery and fraud at the elections that has ever been conceived by the most fertile imagination of any man who has been engaged in this class of legislation during the last thirteen years. I see no hope, absolutely no hope, for us in South Carolina to ever have fair and honest elections for a long time to come. In control see imaginary evils coming through the channels of honest elections, and fail to raise up the necessity of the occasion and make honest, simple election laws.

"I am asked will this provision stand the test of the United States court. Before deciding that question, allow me to branch off apparently to the foundation principle of this Constitutional Convention. It is claimed by one school of thinkers in this Nation that a Constitutional Convention is sovereign, and, being sovereign, it is empowered, once assembled, to do anything that tends to the reformation of the Government, the destruction of old laws, and the making of new laws on principles.

"For argument's sake, let us admit to be true that this Constitutional Convention is a sovereign body. Can it be conceived that a body of men who were elected, if at all, at an election where there were hot, under the election laws, very little more than one-tenth of the voting population permitted to vote; can a body of men coming into power and through laws excluding more than two-thirds of the entire voting population from participation in such election, claim to be sovereign? By what law of equity or justice can such a claim be substantiated in this free American country?

"If this convention adopts a new Constitution, without it submits that Constitution to the sovereign people it will become a worthless rag. But the other school of thinkers say that they were elected by the majority of the qualified electors, and any fraud in the election could be claimed or indicated, they are not sovereign.

"That they are only a Committee or the Whole to formulate and suggest changes in the basic law, and it is absolutely necessary, after they have formulated the proposed changes, that said formulation shall be submitted for the people for ratification. Upon this latter doctrine I stand. My creed is that it is inalienable; it cannot be transferred or delegated, and that a Constitutional Convention is clothed with limited powers, and for them to make a Constitution that, by its very making, defies the fundamentals of their acts must be submitted to the people upon which the rise judgment of the people must be had in the last resort for ratification.

"And all of the constitutions that were ever framed, perhaps one or two in the South during the reconstruction period, were submitted to the people for ratification, and the people rejected them. Why, the Constitution of 1868 was submitted to the people, and the people rejected it by a majority of 30,000 votes. Why, then, should not this Constitution be submitted to the people? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject it? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the suffrage plan? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the educational qualification? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the property qualification? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of registration officers? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of managers of elections? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the State Board of Canvassers? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the County Board of Canvassers? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the Supervisor of Registration? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the Commissioners of Election? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the Board of Managers of Elections? Why should not the people have the right to say whether they will accept or reject the provision for the appointment of the Board of Canvassers

POVERTY AT THEIR DOOR

Mr. Lauterbach's Followers Will Accept Any Small Sum.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTY THEIR HOPE

Though Poor, Still Confident and Figure a Plurality of at Least 5,000 for the Fusion Ticket.

The District Chairmen of the Republican County Committee had a long session yesterday afternoon, at which encouraging reports of the work done were submitted. Edward Lauterbach presided.

After a short recess, taken at 5:30 P. M., the meeting was reconvened. Badges were given out, and plans for getting out the vote to-morrow were thoroughly discussed. When the doors were opened Mr. Lauterbach said he believed the fusion ticket would carry the city by 15,000 plurality. The reports of the district Chairmen, Mr. Lauterbach said, indicated that the Republicans would carry twenty-five Assembly districts out of thirty-five. If this estimate proved a true one, the fusion ticket would carry the city by 40,000 plurality.

The meeting held yesterday was summoned several weeks ago, and it was intended to utilize it for dividing the final appropriation by the Committee of Fifty. Hopes were entertained ten days ago that the Committee of Fifty would give the Republican County Committee $35 for each district, in order to get out the vote on election day. When it was found that the Committee of Fifty was out of money the demand for subsidies was reduced to $20 an election district.

Even this amount could not be promised by the Committee of Fifty, so Mr. Lauterbach's final demand was for $10 an election district, or $13,820 in all. This amount would provide for two instructors for each election district at $5 apiece, and it represented the smallest amount that would be of any practical use.

The Committee of Fifty, chiefly at the entreaties of Mr. Treat and Mr. Steele, has promised to guarantee $5 an election district, to be raised at to-day's meeting in the Chamber of Commerce. This will take nearly $7,000.

The Republican leaders, who have not the restraint of high office to bridle their tongues, feel very sore over what they term the Committee of Fifty's bad treatment. They say that the express understanding between the Republican County Committee and the Committee of Fifty was that a fair sum should be given to them to run their campaign, so as to get out the largest possible Republican vote.

Although Mr. Lauterbach puts the majority for the fusion ticket at 15,000, many of the Assembly district Chairmen said yesterday that they would have their expectations fulfilled by a majority of 5,000 for the ticket. At the same time, it is confessed on all sides that every estimate of the majorities given so far has been largely guesswork.

There was a good deal of talk yesterday at Republican County Headquarters of a reaction in the German vote toward the fusion ticket. Some men said that all that was required was time to convert a large number of Germans, who had originally intended to vote for Tammany Hall, to the fusion side.

It was reported yesterday evening that the Chippewa Club, formerly a Tammany organization, had endorsed the Tammany ticket. The headquarters of this club are at 221 East Seventy-third Street, in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District. The club has 138 members, and a request was said to have been sent to Thomas Dunn, the Tammany leader of the district, to take down the Democratic transparency from in front of the club's windows.

FUSION TICKET'S ACCESSIONS.

Gen. Van Schack Leaves the G. A. R. U. —Michael Duffy Club Disrupted.

Gen. George Van Schack, who was grand marshal of the personal liberty procession some weeks ago, has come out against Tammany Hall. He was invited to be the grand marshal of the German-American Reform Union procession last Saturday evening, but declined, on the ground that he would have nothing to do with a Tammany procession.

Gen. Van Schack, at his residence, 146 East Seventy-fourth Street, last evening confirmed the report that he would vote for the fusion ticket, because he believes the supreme issue is Tammany or anti-Tammany, and that all good citizens should try to destroy the tiger.

Forty members of the Michael Duffy Club of the Thirty-second Assembly District have deserted their namesake, ex-Boodle Alderman Duffy, and have indorsed the fusion ticket and John A. Henneberry, State Democracy candidate for Senator in the Twentieth District. Vincent Cunniff, President of the club, heads the movement.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS

War Among the Many Republican Factions Makes Democratic Success Almost an Assured Thing.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Westchester County is on the eve of one of the most bitter political battles that have ever been waged between the metropolis and the southern line of Putnam County. The indications in the political heavens as the day of final battle draws nearer points unquestionably to an old-fashioned Democratic victory in Westchester.

The figures of past years show which way the wind blows in Westchester County. In 1888 Cleveland carried the county by 1,145, while Hill's majority over Warner Miller for Governor was only 518. In 1891 Flower's plurality for Governor was 1,739, and Sheehan's, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,361. The following year Cleveland had 2,682. Then the slump began. In 1893 Cord Meyer, for Secretary of State, only carried the county by 180. William J. Gaynor's majority was 709, and Edward Bartlett carried it by 2,412. Last Fall Gov. Morton's majority was 3,323.

From a careful canvass made in the entire county this Fall, it is expected by the Democrats that they will carry it by a majority ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 on the State ticket. As to the county ticket, they figures pluralities according to the popularity and running ability of the several candidates.

In the Twenty-second Senate District, ex-Senator Charles P. McClelland is having the fight of his life. The labor organizations are all against him on account of his unfortunate McNair entanglement. Right here, in Peekskill, the foundrymen are openly in opposition to him. There is a large disaffection, and the only hope is Republican votes. A careful canvass that has been made here shows that enough Democrats will vote against McClelland to defeat him. But, at the same time, Judge William H. Robertson's attitude toward J. Irving Burns, McClelland's opponent, is very suspicious. It seems to be an open secret that the Judge and his large following will quietly knife Burns. The attitude of The Mount Kisco Recorder, ex-Collector Robertson's organ and mouthpiece, during the entire campaign on the Senatorial question, has excited much comment and suspicion.

There will be little surprise if the County of Westchester returns three Democratic members of Assembly. Joseph H. Beall, in the First District, should defeat John N. Stewart, the Republican candidate. In the Second, George L. Carlisle, the Republican candidate, will have his party vote all split up by the independent Republican candidacy of Moses R. Crow.

In the Third Assembly District, more familiarly known as Husted's Assembly District, "the boy" is having a hard fight. Thaddeus K. Green of Katonah, whom the Democrats nominated against James W. Husted, Jr., has personally canvassed the district from north to south, and from the Connecticut line to the Hudson River. There is consternation in the Republican ranks at the reported desertions, and the new recruits "young Thad," as he is now termed, is making. There is a bitter feeling against Husted in some sections on account of the way in which he has dispensed patronage. It will not be a surprise if the Husted dynasty is broken this year.

The Democratic county ticket is a sure winner, with perhaps a few exceptions. William Popham Platt, the candidate for County Judge, is positive of a handsome plurality. For District Attorney, it will be a close race between John F. Brennan of Yonkers and George C. Andrews of Greenburgh, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Brennan, the Democratic candidate.

There have never been so many Republican dissensions in the Third District as there are now; for many reasons, good, bad, and indifferent. Many of the best Republicans are not registered. Senator Robertson, Sanford R. Knapp, one of the leading Republicans, Harry P. Dain, and many others are not on the books, and will not vote, unless the court orders them on to-day, which is extremely doubtful.

PLANS OF POLHEMUS DISPENSARY

It Will Cost $250,000 and Will Be Excellent in Structure and Appointments for Effectiveness.

The plans for the Polhemus Memorial Dispensary have been approved by Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus, the widow of Henry D. Polhemus, and within a few weeks work will be begun upon this new institution.

It will be an adjunct to the Long Island College Hospital, and will be erected opposite that institution, at Henry and Amity Streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Polhemus, who was one of the leading members of the Brooklyn Club, was greatly interested in the Long Island College Hospital, and his widow is following out his ideas in the erection of this beautiful memorial.

The site on which it will be erected is 67.8 feet in Henry Street and 102 feet in Amity Street. The architect is Marshall L. Emery of the Bible House, this city. The building is to be six stories in height. The two lower stories will be of Indiana limestone, while the upper stories will be of mottled brick, with Indiana limestone and light gray terra cotta for trimmings.

There will be ample accommodations for the free dispensary, while there will also be lecture rooms, class rooms, laboratories, and chemists' rooms.

The building will be heated throughout with steam, while the lighting will be done by the latest improved electrical apparatus.

The new dispensary will cost $250,000, and then Mrs. Polhemus will make an endowment in order to facilitate the work that she has laid out in the interest of the poor.

When the building is completed it will make one of the trio of public institutions on that location, the other two buildings being the Long Island College Hospital and the Hoagland Laboratory.

SUFFOLK COUNTY'S OLD FOLKS

AGES OF 130 OF THEM MAKE AN AGGREGATE OF 9,815 YEARS.

Sixty-six Men and Sixty-four Women—All but Ten American-Born, and Only Five Are Ill.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 3.—Residents of Suffolk County have always asserted that the air down in this portion of Long Island was conducive to longevity. It has often been published in the local newspapers that doctors and undertakers, to say nothing about cemetery corporations, never found more than ordinary business awaiting them in this county. Once a local wag offered to prove that girls never became old maids while residing in Suffolk County, but no one took him up.

A local newspaper has been investigating the ages of people hereabout, and has evidently met with some success, considering the number of aged persons mentioned in the accompanying list. A surprising feature of the list is that the number of women is exceeded by the men by only two, showing that Suffolk County women are not reluctant about telling their ages. Here is the list:

Mrs. Lucretia Albin, 79; Mrs. Francis Arnold, 75; Mrs. Jerusha Baker, 83; Mrs. Eliza Ann Baker, 74; Oliver Bayles, 74; Sanford Blydenburgh, 72; Mrs. Eliza Boddy, 70; Judson A. Boice, 78; Daniel Brown, 87; William Budd, 72; Richard F. Brown, 78; Abram R. Coles, 73; Mrs. Rebecca Coles, 71; Mrs. Ellen Carman, 71; John H. Cathell, 77; Miss Ann W. Cathell, 72; Charles C. Chapman, 72; Miss Jane Cheshire, 74; Mrs. Charlotte Conklin, 74; Mrs. Sarah Cornelius, 81; Theodore D. Daerner, 72; James N. Davis, 72; William C. Davis, 71; Alfred A. Davis, 79; Mrs. Margaret Dayton, 72; Mrs. Sarah Ann Dodge, 73; H. S. Dwyer, 73; Mrs. Julia Eaton, 70; Mrs. Lucia Eaton, 70; Thomas L. Frame, 86; J. C. Fields, 86; Mrs. Phebe Fountain, 77; Charles Gardner, 75; Mrs. Sarah A. Gardner, 75; Mrs. Charlotte Gerard, 88; Mrs. Rosin Gerodette, 84; Mrs. Sarah Gould, 92; Mrs. Ann S. Hait, 72; S. S. Hammond, 72; Mary Homan, 73, Joanna Horton, 76; Decatam Hawkins, 74; Mrs. Serepta Hawkins, 79; Mrs. Ann Eliza Horton, 75; Mrs. Catharine A. Horton, 74.

Francis Horton, 85; Daniel Homan, 83; Mrs. Ellen Howell, 78; Richard Howell, 76; David Irving, 72; Robert Jayne, 72; Mrs. Mary Jennings, 73; Frederick R. Johanknecht, 79; Allen R. Jones, 76; Stephen Kidder, 79; the Rev. Edward Lord, 74; Mrs. Angeline Marvin, 79; Moses Marvin, 71; Mrs. Sarah Amulla, 82; Mrs. Clarissa Miller, 79; Reuben Midmer, 74; William McGregor, 71; Mrs. Sarah Mansaker, 86; E. T. Moore, 81; Mrs. Charlotte Moore, 81; Abija T. Moger, 72; Charles Mott, 79; Eliza C. Mapes, 83; Albert G. Moore, 76; Mrs. Sarah McManus, 80; Smith L. Newins, 79; Mrs. Mary Newins, 74; Mrs. Caroline Nichols, 73; B. D. Norton, 75; Mrs. Eliza Overton, 83; Mrs. Eleanor O. Doherty, 70; Mrs. Margaret Oldis, 72; Mrs. Maria Parks, 82; Mrs. Deborah Peck, 80; Mrs. Jane Peasall, 82; Dr. W. S. Preston, 85; Mrs. Rebecca Price, 76; Joseph Raymond, 71; Mrs. Lucilla Roe, 77; Mrs. Mary Rowley, 78; Nathaniel Robinson, 76; John Ruland, 71; Mrs. Mary Ruland, 74; Bradford Ruland, 71; Carman Smith, 74; Othniel S. Smith, 71.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, 73; Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, 84; David C. Smith, 77; Andrew J. Smith, 73; Samuel Smith, 73; O. P. Smith, 79; Ellis Smith, 71; Edmund B. Smith, 79; William Sutton, 74; Mrs. Ophelia Swezey, 78; Amelia Skinner, 73; Charles W. Terrell, 76; Mrs. Mary Ann Terrell, 71; Mrs. Polly Terrell, 82; Mrs. Maria Terry, 81; Jabez Tichnor, 70; Mrs. Jeanett Totten, 80; William A. Tooker, 71; Caroline S. Tuttle, 71; Elmira Van Ansdale, 71; Thomas Vernon, 75; Townsend Verity, 74; P. C. Vrooman, 70; Mrs. Phoebe A. Weeks, 77; Mrs. Ann Wicks, 84; Jonas Wicks, 72; Mrs. Matilda Wicks, 70; Mrs. Rachel Wilcox, 74; John Woodhull, 74; Reuben Wood, 71; Ebenezer Whitney, 72; William Wright, 87; Charles White, 70; Henry Zoble, 70.

The aggregate ages of the persons whose names are contained in the list is 9,815 years. There are 130 of them, and they all live in a section of territory about six square miles in area. The ages range from seventy to ninety-two years, the average age being seventy-six. There are sixty-six men and sixty-four women, and all but ten are American born. Good health prevails among the colony of aged people, only five being at present confined to their beds.

Sixty-one of those mentioned in the list were born either in or near this place and have always lived in this section. Of the remainder, thirty-six have lived hereabout for periods ranging from twenty-five to sixty years.

Gen. Schofield's Future Home.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Gen. and Mrs. Schofield will leave Keokuk, Iowa, Monday night for this city, which will probably be their future home. Gen. Schofield went to West Point forty-six years ago from Illinois, and has always considered this State his home.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' FINE SUEDE

Gloves.

8-button Mousquetaire (colors),

95c. per pair,

regularly sold at $1.75.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

We're Americans for America and American productions, yet in certain things old England stands without peer.

One is the making of "Box cloth"—ours comes from their best maker.

With an unusually heavy and handsome lining—horsey but not vulgar, we produce a Box cloth livery overcoat; better, heavier and warmer than is usually found.

Modesty and space forbid our saying more.

Black, blue, green, claret, drab and cream.

Whipcord stable suits and whipcord top-coats to match—ready to wear, as is livery for every man-servant in your house.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TAMMANY IS CONFIDENT

Its Leaders Figure Out a Successful Plurality.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS'S CONTEST

Rapid Transit on Eighth Avenue by Cable or Electricity Has Become an Element in the Legislative Campaign.

With the election not many more than twenty-four hours off, the political prophets were chary about expressing their opinions last night. But it was evident that most of them were of the opinion that in a contest like the one in this city, the chances were that the Tammany ticket should pull through, even in a close contest.

This opinion is not based on the inherent strength of Tammany. It is general among the politicians, and is based upon the propositions that the vote of the small storekeepers, especially on the east side of the city, and that of the German-American voters, as a rule, were opposed to the excise straddle of the Republicans at the outset, and that there has been nothing to indicate any material change in their feelings.

It is this consideration that makes the Tammany men so confident.

Of course, both sides were claiming the victory on the local ticket last night, but it was noticeable that Tammany was doing the claiming with a great deal more unction, and with a greater estimate of the plurality than were the Republican and State Democracy managers.

Yet Tammany has done nothing at all within itself since the last election to commend itself to popular support. Therefore, if its ticket does win, it will not be a Tammany victory in the old sense, but it will be due to the German-American support.

If the election is close, with the tendency toward Tammany's ticket, there is a good chance that Henry D. Purroy and Charles F. MacLean will be among those defeated. In this event some at least of those who are on both the Good Government and fusion tickets should get through. The men who are running on both the fusion and Good Government Clubs' tickets are Myer S. Isaacs and C. C. Beaman, for the Supreme Court; Thomas Allison, for the Court of General Sessions, and Sherman Evarts, for the City Court.

There is no way of determining what the vote on the Steckler ticket will be. Excise Commissioner Harburger has sought the assistance of the saloon element for the ticket, according to the politicians, while Alexander Bremer has been trying to get all the musicians to vote it. The effect will be to roll up a vote for Alfred Steckler for the Supreme Court that will be of sufficient size to make it an object for some of the big organizations to consider him for a nomination another year.

Many votes will go to Alfred Steckler from men who are dissatisfied with Supreme Court nominations on both the Tammany and fusion tickets. His vote may fall short of 15,000, and may go a few hundred over it.

Circulars have been sent out asking voters to cast their ballots for Alfred Steckler instead of Mr. MacLean. The other Steckler candidates are not mentioned in this circular.

The Tammany men in the Seventh Assembly District, under the leadership of James W. Boyle, have introduced a new issue in their campaign for the Assembly and for the Senate in the Thirteenth Senate District. Petitions have been circulated and have been very freely signed demanding rapid transit by cable, electricity, or other improved method on Eighth Avenue.

The Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Thirteenth Senate District, B. F. Martin, and the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Seventh District, are pledged to favor Eighth Avenue rapid transit.

Judge Joseph E. Newburger, who is running for Judge of the Court of General Sessions on the Tammany ticket, has been indorsed by such well-known lawyers and law firms as Frederic R. Coudert, Einstein & Townsend, ex-Gov. George Hoadly, C. B. Alexander of Alexander & Green, Goodrich, Deady & Goodrich, David McClure, Robert R. Deyo, De Lancey Nicoll, Foster & Foster, Rastus S. Ransom, William H. Clark, and scores of others.

The canvass which Amos J. Cummings has made for Congress in the Tenth Congressional District has been such as to warrant the belief that his plurality will be a very large one in that district.

Mr. Cummings has received the following letter from ex-Speaker Charles F. Crisp:

My Dear Mr. Cummings:

I was very much gratified to learn of your nomination for Congress, and I trust you will be elected. Your defeat would be a loss to the Nation, and most unfortunate for New-York. Experience counts for much everywhere; but in no position, I sometimes think, does it count for so much as in Congress. You have been there for years; you have by faithful and devoted service reached the Chairmanship of one of the most important committees, the work of which is of great interest to the people of your State. Doubtless you will be continued on that committee, and could and would be of much service, not only to them but to the country at large. A new member, no matter what his attainments, cannot possibly have the influence and power that an experienced member of ability and industry possesses. I hope and trust that no divisions on local issues will induce your people to deprive themselves and the country at large of your services in the next House. Wishing you success, I am, sincerely your friend,

CHARLES F. CRISP.

AMERICUS, Ga., Oct. 31, 1895.

It will take a bigger Republican landslide than there was last year to defeat Mr. Cummings this year.

RUSSIAN-AMERICANS FOR TAMMANY.

Indorsed Its Ticket at a Large Meeting in the Bowery.

The Russian-American Democratic Association held a mass meeting in the Windsor Theatre, on the Bowery, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of indorsing the Tammany Hall nominations and platform.

LEADING LINES
IN
WINTER DRESS GOODS.

We have arranged for large sales of Fancy French Dress Goods for to-day and to-morrow.

Twenty leading lines at special prices:

One line of Pashmina and Himalaya Novelties.

One line of extra curly Bouclé.

One line of curly Cathcart Cheviots.

One line of silk-threaded Matelassé.

One line of rough Caniche Cloths.

One line of Highland Kiltings and silk and wool waist plaids.

Fourteen lines of the best selected Woolens, that could possibly be procured.

These are all Novelties; no repetitions of familiar styles, and the prices are most reasonable.

Attention is called to the new section for lower-priced Dress Goods, near the Broadway Entrance.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

The hall was about half filled, there being about 1,000 persons present.

The meeting was opened by Dr. L. Cherurg, President of the association, who introduced as Chairman of the meeting George W. Gibbons. Mr. Gibbons made a short address. He was followed by Henry S. Goldsmith, who asked all to vote for "Silver Dollar" Smith and "Dry Dollar" Sullivan.

John Pole, editor of The Jewish Gazette, spoke to the audience in Yeddish, and told of Tammany's love and care for foreign-born citizens.

Resolutions were then read by the Secretary, in which it was declared that the present reform was a failure; and the spy system of Roosevelt was denounced. It was declared that a continuance of such a policy would be suicidal, and, after a denunciation of the enforcement of blue laws, it was resolved to support the Tammany ticket and favor a more liberal excise law. On a viva voce vote, there were apparently as many negative as affirmative votes, but Col. Gibbons declared the resolutions adopted.

Charles V. Flood Withdraws.

Charles V. Flood, anti-Democracy candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, has withdrawn in favor of Martin J. Connellon, the Tammany candidate. Mr. Flood's letter of withdrawal reads:

Matthew P. Donohue, Chairman of Tammany Hall Democratic Organization, Twenty-first Assembly District:

Dear Sir: The action of the Republican Campaign Committee of our district, in causing to be published a garbled extract of the testimony taken before the Rehnlund committee, and which has been a most unfair and unfust attack on one of our most honored and respected business men, has opened my eyes as to what may be expected from our common enemy.

Being familiar with the testimony taken at Mr. Connellon's sitting before the committee, I know that if the entire testimony was published, it would be greatly to Mr. Connellon's benefit.

As a protest against such unfair methods, I feel impelled by the principles of Democracy, to which I have always strictly adhered, to withdraw from my canvass as an independent candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and to do all in my power to further the interest of the regular Democratic nominee, Martin J. Connellon. Hoping that success may crown our joint efforts in his behalf, I am very truly yours,

CHARLES V. FLOOD,
Anti-Tammany Nominee Twenty-first Assembly District.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1895.

Mr. Henneberry Exculpated.

John A. Henneberry, the State Democracy candidate for the Senate in the Twentieth district, has received the following letter:

MY DEAR SIR: I have observed with astonishment and deep regret the effort of your political enemies to resurrect the untrue charges made against you last Fall that you were unfaithful to the Brotherhood of Telegraphers during the strike of 1883. I certify, after a careful examination of the records, you were never a member of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, and therefore could not be unfaithful to its interests. Being a manager of a telegraph office in Philadelphia at the time, you would not have been admitted to membership, as the organization would not have permitted you to place your position in jeopardy. The grievances complained of by the operators only covered their interests, and did not extend to or include the interests of managers. Yours, very truly,

J. B. TALTAVALL.

Nov. 2, 1895.

HOTEL KEEPER STEWART RETALIATES

Had His Former Landlord Arrested for Violating Excise Law.

There is a merry war on between Alexander Stewart, the former lessee and manager of the Stewart House, at Broadway and Forty-first Street, and Myer L. Sire, who owns the property, building, and fixtures of the hotel. As it stands, the excise and hotel licenses, which are in Stewart's name, do not expire until Jan. 26, and until they do, or unless Stewart surrenders them, no one else can get licenses to do business in the place.

Stewart had a long lease of the property and opened a hotel and restaurant, but, owing to the heavy rental and expenses and lack of trade, he fell behind in his payment. Sire began dispossess proceedings, and a few weeks ago Stewart was dispossessed. Sire afterward made him manager of the hotel.

Saturday morning Sire dispensed with Stewart's services and put R. A. Stianshan in charge. When Stewart got out he took with him the licenses, which are in his name. Early yesterday morning Stewart was in the hotel restaurant, and saw a waiter serve a bottle of champagne to four guests. He called Policeman Conway of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and requested him to arrest the waiter, but later hid himself when the policeman entered.

Stewart then pointed out Sire as the proprietor, and he was placed under arrest and taken to the station house. Mr. Stewart insisted that he had seen wine and beer served, while Sire declared that such was not the case, and that the guests whom he had seen drinking the champagne had bought it outside.

Stewart would not make a complaint against Sire and the latter was discharged. Stewart said before leaving the station house that Sire had owned him body and soul while he was running the hotel, and intimated that he would take the case to the civil courts.

As it now stands, the guests at the Stewart House cannot have wine or beer, &c., with their meals until after Jan. 26, unless Stewart and Sire come to some agreement which, judging from the former's feelings, is not at all likely.

Unknown Insane Man Found.

A well-dressed man was found on the corner of Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue early last night, surrounded by a crowd. He was waving his arms around his head and shouting. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The man would not give his name or tell anything about himself. He would point his elbow to the east and call for some imaginary "Dr. Arnold."

In his pocket was found a letter addressed to "Cousin Jeanette," written by Jessie St. Clair Paxton of 30 Myrtle Place, Halifax. It was dated Sept. 18, 1886. A card with the name "Black," written upon it, and one with "Professor Porter, Room 9, 9 o'g," were also found.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES.	BROOKLYN STORES.
Broadway, cor. 31st St. and 32d St. and Broadway.	Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Bedford Av. Atlantic & Vermont Ave. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Our reputation for making high-grade clothes drives many a fifteen or twenty dollar man away from our doors.

This is all wrong.

The man who buys clothes because they're cheap—goes wherever the advertising chances to catch his eye—will be surprised at the scientifically cut and well tailored Suits and Overcoats we sell for $15 and $20.

Horse Show next week: Our Ready-made Liveries are irreproachable.
Likewise our Box Driving Coat.
Reduced Prices on Fine Underwear.
Gloria 28th Umbrella. Steel Rod—$1.50.
Do you know our 90c. Neckwear?

Open to-morrow.

CARPETS.

Royal Wilton and Wilton Velvets.

We call special attention to our new line of exclusive designs.

In Our "BARGAIN ROOM" (Fourth Floor)
WE OFFER
A large line of odd pieces and patterns we do not intend duplicating, in all the various grades, AT REMNANT PRICES.

Illuminated Art Squares.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!
Not to be found elsewhere.

Our "NEW HARTFORD" Rug.

"The most popular"

Will pass for an Oriental; in all sizes.

AT 37 1-2 CENTS THE SQUARE FOOT.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The event of to-day which will bring the fashionable folks out in large numbers is the annual Autumn reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This function takes place from 1 o'clock until 5. Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, the Director of the Museum of Art, has the arrangements for the reception in charge.

The marriage at the Cathedral in Philadelphia on Thursday of this week of Miss Katherine Clayton Donovan to Mr. Camille Weidenfeld of New-York will take over to the Quaker City a large number of prominent New-Yorkers. It will be one of the largest and most important weddings of the season in Philadelphia. The bride-elect is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Donovan, and one of the best-known young women in Philadelphia. Miss Coudert of New-York will be one of the bridesmaids.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Wadsworth and the Misses Wadsworth, who have been in Europe since last June, will sail for New-York from France the first week in December.

Mr. and Mrs. George Howe Robinson, Miss Robinson, and Miss Mae Robinson will sail for England the first week in December. They will spend a month in London as the guests of Mr. Robinson's sister, Mrs. Hatfield F. Arnold, and afterward will go to Paris, where they will remain until the latter part of March. They will not return to New-York until the middle of May.

Miss Forbes-Morgan is to be formally introduced to the fashionable set in town at a tea which her grandmother, Mrs. John A. Robinson, will give Thursday afternoon, Dec. 5. The débutante is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Forbes-Morgan, who spent the Summer at Newport and are now in Europe, where they have made their residence for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie at the Iselin country home at New-Rochelle-on-the-Sound. The Ritchies, by the way, are at 227 East Thirty-fifth Street for the season, where they will give a series of dinner parties during the Winter. Mrs. Ritchie, who was Miss Tooker, will be a welcome addition to the colony of young matrons in the ultra-fashionable set in New-York.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Norton, a daughter of the late Mr. Frederic Tompkins Norton, formerly of New-York and later of London, England, to Capt. Joshua T. Elmendorf of London. Miss Norton was educated in New-York, but was in Europe for six years. She arrived in America early last month, and is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. Charles S. Porter of East Fifty-sixth Street. The wedding will take place in this city in January. Capt. Elmendorf will arrive in New-York from England the first week in December.

The first meeting of the dancing class organized several years ago by Mrs. Joseph T. Low will take place at Sherry's on the evening of Nov. 23. This class is one of the largest and most popular of the many dancing classes composed of the younger set in society. PATRIARCH.

Youngest Medalist in the World.

From The Westminster Gazette.

France as well as England has her decorations for those who save human lives. The other day, at the Trocadéro, the Sauveteurs awarded their medal to Eugène Poiret, a baby three years old. A few months ago, when the boy was playing with his younger brother in the yard of his home at Marly-la-Ville, the latter, aged two, fell head foremost into a tub of water. Eugene, "a big fellow of three," rushed to the rescue, but succeeded only in holding his brother by his clothes. His loud cries for "maman" were not heard, and the little fists could hardly hold their heavy burden any longer. Then he fell upon the idea of calling "Julie," the name by which his father called his mother. This brought the mother upon the scene; in another moment she had her two children in her arms, and a few hours afterward the little ones had forgotten their adventure.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

POINTS OF PERFECTION.

Our furniture is perfect in point of originality, as our designers are experts with a host of ideas. It is perfect in construction and finish, as our workmen are thorough masters of their trade. It is perfect in quality and durability, as nothing but the highest grade of material is employed. It is perfect in carving and embellishment, as our decorators are furniture artists. We sell absolutely perfect furniture at manufacturing prices; so it is perfectly true it will pay you to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PRACTISING LAWYERS of New-York County, recommend the election of

JOHN FENNEL

as Judge of the Court of General Sessions.

October, 1895.

Joseph H. Choate,	Wallace McFarlane,
Horace Russell,	Simon Sterne,
Wheeler H. Peckham,	Everett P. Wheeler,
Lachlan F. Mortimer,	William M. Rudgley,
S. Goldsmith,	Cuming & Mincin,
John Frankenheimer,	Huntington & Rhinelander,
Bainbridge Colby,	Davis & Kaufman,
Edmund Wetmore,	William A. Jenner,
Bien & Rosalsky,	Edward D. Clinch,
Frederick E. Wall,	William C. Beecher,
Wilson, Barker & Wilson,	George A. Strong,
Hunt, Townsend & Mc-Clelland,	Henry H. Covey,
Francis B. Chedsey,	Arthur Leary,
James Pyrie,	George C. Cobbs,
George F. Yeaman,	S. & H. Oppenheimer,
Welch & Daniels,	Charles H. Levett,
Daniel Clark Briggs,	Frederick Reynolds,
David P. Butcher,	Peter A. Reiling,
William T. Read,	F. R. Van Brunt & Beauregard,
Ronald R. Brown,	Thomas H. Baskerville,
Lawrence E. Sexton,	Charles Dellart Brower,
Abraham Gruber,	Straley, Hasbrouck & Schleicher,
Sewell T. Tyng,	James C. Lockwood,
Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James,	Henry H. B. Stapler, Paul Goepel, and others.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

FRIEND HAD HIS STOLEN WATCH

Mr. Considine of Brooklyn Recovers Property Lost Four Years Ago.

Denis Considine, a saloon keeper at 502 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, lost a gold watch valued at $100 and $100 in cash July 31, 1891, when his house was entered by burglars.

A detective tried in vain to find the thieves or the property. Mr. Considine has a friend named Alfred Cook, who lives at 103 Putnam Avenue, and for four years Mr. Cook has been wearing Mr. Considine's watch, but neither knew it.

The two men were talking about watches Saturday night. Mr. Cook took his watch out and showed it to Mr. Considine, who opened it carelessly. While looking at the works the number attracted his attention, and the more he thought of it the more he believed the figures were those on his watch which had been stolen.

He looked into his memorandum book, and the numbers were identical. Cook said he purchased the watch from John Sbrignadello, a jeweler at 1,035 Fulton Street, four years ago.

The detectives arrested Sbrignadello on the charge of having received stolen property. He said he purchased the watch in August, 1891, from a man whom he did not know, giving a diamond stud in exchange.

OLIVER H. BISHOP SHOOTS HIMSELF

He Was Once a Shipbuilder in Greenport—Injured by a Fall.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 3.—Oliver H. Bishop, fifty-seven years old, of 18 Linden Court, Greenville, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head. Mr. Bishop was formerly in the shipbuilding business in Greenport, L. I. He retired five years ago, and came to this city. Shortly after he engaged in the menhaden fishery, and lost $40,000. He established recently a laundry at 105 Danforth Avenue.

He became deranged some time ago, after an injury to his head from falling into the hold of a vessel in Greenport. It is said that he had once before attempted to shoot himself, but was disarmed by John Feick, an assistant in the laundry.

His family consists of his wife, a son, and two daughters. He leaves an estate valued at $20,000.

SHOT HIS BROTHER IN THE EYE

August Schneider of Brooklyn Careless in Handling an Airgun.

Emil Schneider, fifteen years old, of 76 Greene Street, Brooklyn, was, with other boys, shooting at a target with an airgun in the yard in the rear of his home yesterday. His eleven-year-old brother, August, was one of the party.

When August stepped up to the mark to shoot, the gun was accidentally discharged, and the slug struck Emil in the right eye.

He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. It is feared he will lose the sight of the eye.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Al Hayman Going to Europe.—Al. Hayman, having seen "The Shop Girl" and "His Excellency" successfully launched in this city, will sail for London next Saturday to see George Edwardes and complete arrangements for the company which is to follow "His Excellency" at the Broadway Theatre in December, presenting "The Artist's Model," another of the English musical comedies, which has been running in London for more than a year. The time of "The Shop Girl" will be extended at Palmer's until next January. It has thus far proved even more successful than "A Gaiety Girl" during its first nights in New-York.

—"Saved from the Sea."—The successful English melodrama, "Saved from the Sea," by Arthur Shirley and Benjamin Landeck, which is now playing to the capacity of the Princess's Theatre, in London, will be presented for the first time in America at the Bowdoin Square Theatre, in Boston, at the conclusion of the run of "Northern Lights," which opens there to-night. This will be the third melodrama produced this season by the new theatrical firm of Charles F. Atkinson and William Calder.

—Mme Hastreiter.—Mme. Helene Hastreiter, who became popular through her appearances with the American Opera Company, and afterward in her concert tours with Theodore Thomas and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has recently returned to America, and will be heard in a number of concerts during the present season. While sojourning abroad she sang in opera in London, and more recently achieved a great success in opera and concerts in the principal Italian cities.

—Empire Theatre Company.—During the two weeks' engagement of the Empire Theatre stock company in Brooklyn, beginning to-night, the organization will rehearse on the stage of the Empire the play with which the regular season at that house will be opened. It has not yet been definitely settled which one of Charles Frohman's new plays will be given for the opening performance, but the selection will be made very soon.

—Koster & Bial's Concert.—The fifth of the grand Kerker concerts was given at Koster & Bial's last night, before an audience which fairly filled the great music hall, and applauded the artists heartily. Mr. Kerker's orchestra rendered a number of classical and popular selections, which were enthusiastically received, and Mr. Levy, cornet virtuoso, and the other soloists were liberally applauded for their excellent work.

—"In Sight of St. Paul's."—Among the leading people in "In Sight of St. Paul's," the new melodrama to be presented at the American Theatre to-morrow night, will be John T. Sullivan, Kendall Weston, John Sutherland, James Horne, Boyd Putnam, John D. Calder, Ernest Elton, Walter Penniman, Grace Henderson, Ethel Raynes, Adelaide Cushman, Annie Lewis, Isabelle Parker, Ada Dennison, and Emily Rigl.

Monday
November 4-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

REGENERATE THE VOTERS

Dr. Parkhurst Thinks This a Prerequisite to Proper Government.

PUT PRINCIPLE ABOVE EXPEDIENT

Felix Adler Says Savonarola Would Belong to a Good Government Club if Alive To-day.

LAWLESSNESS IS BRED BY THE SALOONS

Liberty and License Contrasted—The Rev. Father Doyle Would Entirely Abolish the Traffic in Liquors.

The sermons that the clergymen of this city have been preaching on the subjects that at present are awakening political interest were continued yesterday. Local option and a proper observance of Sunday were considered, and the duty of all citizens to vote for good government for the municipality rather than for party advantage was generally declared.

The greater number of those who preached on civic duty and the saloons declared strongly against the sale of liquor on Sunday, saying that it would desecrate the Sabbath and demoralize society.

The manner in which the fusion ticket was nominated was declared to be contrary to the highest political principles by Prof. Felix Adler, and Dr. Parkhurst spoke of the necessity for regenerating the voters in order to get them to properly perform the high duties of citizenship.

REGENERATE THE VOTERS.

By So Doing, Dr. Parkhurst Says, City Politics Can Be Made Clean.

For the first time in many months the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst discussed politics from his pulpit yesterday morning. While he did not speak directly upon the election or any of the issues of the campaign, he gave his sermon a political turn and told his congregation that they could understand in their own minds what he had in his from his remarks.

Dr. Parkhurst's purpose was to demonstrate that before the city politics could be regenerated it would be necessary to regenerate the men and voters of this city. His text was, "Then when Jesus was come near He beheld the city and wept over it."

Dr. Parkhurst began by saying that Jesus Christ found Jerusalem a degenerate city, and then spoke about the great influence that the large cities of the world exercise for good or evil over the smaller towns and rural districts.

"The concentration of political thought and action," said he, "is in a great city like New-York. When Jesus Christ entered Jerusalem, you will remember that He found the Hebrew world in the midst of politics; it was divided by politics, and party lines were strongly drawn. While Jesus never touched politics, it is almost an axiom to say that He had civic affiliations. He knew that there was no way of redeeming the city without redeeming the individuals.

"People will shout themselves black and blue for months in a cause that they believe to be righteous and then decry the same cause. That is the reason why a political tree will bear fruit and then turn its roots in the air. A holy cause can never count on any support except that of holy men.

"Our efforts should not be to change men's votes alone, but to change men themselves. I speak of this now because the time is ripe. You can understand in mind what I mean. Political leaders, you and I know, are satisfied with the immediate end. With Christ the end was far away; He thought of the future. He might have thrown Himself from the cross and have received the applause of those who were putting Him to death. Judged from political leadership, such an act would have been the acme of political sagacity. By doing such a thing Christ would have forfeited much of His future greatness and glory."

Reverting to municipal affairs in this city, Dr. Parkhurst said: "If I were a ballot counter, I would record a bad men's vote for a good cause just as soon as a good man's vote. Christ was not after the ballots, but after men, knowing that when the men were regenerated their ballots would go the right way. Politicians want to catch the ballots alone; they don't care for the men. Men have to be coached and prodded every twelve months—I am not opposed to coaching; God knows where we would be but for it—and it is the effort to move a man to do a certain thing on a certain day in November that politicians have to resort to every twelve months.

"If the pulpit and churches of this city were as faithful and persistent to make men right as the politicians are to get their votes we would have a better city. Improve the quality of your voters. Change them from their low and vicious natures to that which they should be, and their ballots will go for a better cause. Our duty is to regenerate the city from the bottom up; that means to regenerate men down town—yes, as far down as Henry and Market Streets.

"I do not believe in fighting the Presbytery, but it is the duty of Christ's Church to plunge into the work, not to move away from it, as was done in the Church of Sea and Land. Moving the churches up town, so as to avoid the necessity of washing them—that," exclaimed Dr. Parkhurst, raising his voice until he fairly shouted, "is cowardly, and I am not afraid of being contradicted, because I know my ground. The retreat of the Presbyterian churches up town shows the reluctance to stand firm. If God does not have the city, the devil will. By moving your churches up town and praying for the people on the east side down town from your perfumed sanctuaries is not going to regenerate them."

Dr. Parkhurst closed by urging the necessity of regenerating the voters first and getting their ballots afterward, and said in this way the city could be regenerated.

PRINCIPLE IN POLITICS.

Prof. Felix Adler's Abiding Faith in Its Ultimate Triumph.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a lecture yesterday morning before the Society for Ethical Culture in Carnegie Hall on "Savonarola as a Political Reformer."

While Prof. Adler did not say so in so many words, the drift of his remarks was that if the great Florentine reformer were alive to-day he would be a member of a Good Government Club. He said that Savonarola had an abiding faith in principle, and that it was not shaken by temporary reverses; that he was great enough to put aside disappointments of the hour in the hope of the final triumph of the principles he sought to have recognized.

Prof. Adler asked his hearers to bear this in mind in casting their ballots Tuesday. He asked them not to be swayed by the fact that they might gain a temporary advantage at the expense of their principles.

He said that Savonarola was a politician and a reformer because he had achieved results by grand methods. He had not stooped to compromises to gain temporary ends, but had stoutly defended his principles. He was not a politician in the ordinary sense. He was a political reformer who scorned the methods of the ordinary politician, and who sought to place virtue on its throne by never abandoning his principles.

SALOONS BREED LAWLESSNESS.

The Rev. Father A. P. Doyle Would Have Them Crushed Out.

The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers occupied the pulpit of St. Agnes's Church, on East Forty-third Street, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann is the rector, last evening and took for the subject of his discourse the question of closing the saloons on Sunday.

"We must not deal with the question of the open Sunday saloon in an academic spirit," he said. "It is a question bristling with live, practical issues. Did we have the innocent, pleasurable, and homelike Munich beer garden in New-York, the problem would be easily solved. But let us not forget that we live under other skies and in a different civilization, and have to deal with a class of people differently constituted. In Munich a drunken man is a rare sight; in New-York there are over 50,000 arrests for drink crimes every year—3,000 cases of alcoholism in Bellevue, only one of the many hospitals in the city, in one year, and no end of blighted lives, ruined homes, pauperism, insanity, and crime, directly traceable to the saloon as now constituted and actually existing.

"In America we live faster, think more quickly, rush to extremes, and consume our vitality more rapidly. Under these conditions stimulation is not needed, or, if used, is exceedingly liable to degenerate into abuse. The saloon here is not merely a purveyor of the legitimate thirsts of the people, but its genius is to create that thirst by methods well known to itself. Once the thirst is created it readily develops, and becomes clamorous for satisfaction.

"It is on account of this abnormal thirst for stimulants, particularly among the humble classes, fostered by badly ventilated houses and poorly cooked food, excited by the conditions of American life, that so easily carry us to extremes, and then again increased by the poisonous adulterations dispensed, that the saloon business has become so abnormally developed. We do not sufficiently appreciate this rank overgrowth. In ordinary conditions, the stores that sell meat and bread and drink ought to be in about the same rank. But in our unnatural state there are more saloons than butchers, bakers, and grocers put together—one saloon to every 200 men, women, and children. The rents of corner stores are forced up so high that ordinary tradesmen must content themselves with humble locations. Beer barons have become multimillionaires. The liquor dealers' associations can place in the hands of political bosses their fat bribe, and keep the lobbyist with gold-lined pockets at Albany. Because of this lusty development, the strong arm of the law must prune the overgrowth and restrain within bounds its noxious influence if the body politic would live.

"It would not make so much matter did the liquor traffic simply wax fat and lusty, but its withering and blighting influence is what we complain of. Its prosperity means blasted lives and ruined homes. By what proportion it adds the glitter and tinsel to its fascinations, in that proportion the wretchedness and crime about it become darker and deeper. Can we love the people and sacrifice ourselves for their welfare and not wish to restrain this ravening beast? Can we allow our ears to be deafened by the clamor of political parties, and not know that the highest good of home, of religion, and State can be secured only by closing the saloon door on Sunday, and on one day at least, and that the day of the soul, the day of the home, the day of the Lord, let the poor man be protected from its degrading allurements?

"If all other arguments are of no avail, I would close the saloon on Sunday for the saloon's sake. In another ten years, if it goes on corrupting our young men, filling our jails, poisoning the springs of civic, domestic, and religious life, the people themselves will rise up in their might and crush it. And the first to lead this mob of destruction will be the wild-eyed, ferocious, lawless children it has brought forth.

"An avaricious, miserly mother clung to her money bags in decrepid old age, but one day her grasping sons, in their greed for her gold, with cruel axe slew her. So give the saloon our consecrated day, let it insult the majesty of the law, give it one day more to prostitute all that we hold dear, and I tell you the day is not far off when its wild-eyed children, its lawless thugs, its reckless blackguards, all its own offspring, will rise up against their mother and do her to bloody death."

"NO GERMAN VOTE, NO IRISH VOTE."

The Rev. M. C. Peters Appeals for an "American Vote."

In his sermon last evening the Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-sixth Street, said:

"In the last campaign Tammany Hall made its appeal to the racial and religious prejudice of the Irish, by trying to make them believe that their religious liberty was in danger; but, in spite of its ignominious defeat, religious liberty still flourishes. This year the same old band of criminals are appealing to the Germans, and would have them believe that their 'personal liberty' is at stake.

"The appeal is an insult to the sturdy German character. The German saloon keepers, the Anarchists, and the Socialists who left their country for their country's good, and who have no sympathy with American customs, may follow the leadership of renegade reformers, but the Germans who have assimilated with us as American citizens will do their own voting.

"The American citizen who follows the advice of his particular race newspaper because it is printed in his language, or the leadership of any man, because he speaks his tongue, has no right to consider himself an American citizen.

"The 'German vote,' which is appealed to in this campaign, originated in the vile demagoguery of David B. Hill. We cannot take into our political organism Germans, Irishmen, and persons from other nations and allow them to remain in our political organism banded as clans and nationalities unassimilated and undigested, and profitably or socially to prosper.

"Any man or class of men who try to induce Germans or Irishmen to band together in this country as Germans or Irishmen is a traitor to this country and our free institutions. All such talk is unrepublican, undemocratic, and un-American, as well as an insult to the respective nationalities thus sought to be used as tools.

"The American Know-Nothingism of forty years ago was no worse a political heresy than the German Know-Nothingism and Irish Know-Nothingism as now developed by demagogues, brewers, and saloon keepers. German Know-Nothingism and Irish Know-Nothingism will only develop as its antidote American Know-Nothingism.

"There should be no such thing as the German vote or the Irish vote, the Protestant vote or the Catholic vote, but only the American vote. Go to the polls, not as Germans or Irishmen, but as American citizens. All decent Germans in New-York are insulted by the Tammany appeal for their vote, which insinuates that they are controlled by their stomachs rather than by their brains, and that, with a glass of beer, they can be driven to the polls and made to vote like dumb cattle.

"The question whether Sunday laws shall be amended or repealed we can determine at the ballot box. This is a Government of the people, and if the majority on this question will be fools there is no way but to let them learn their folly by the consequences. But the question now is whether law, while it is law, shall be enforced and obeyed, and there can be but one answer compatible with the dignity and life of our State—the liberty of the individual must be subordinated to the general good."

HOLD THE SABBATH SACRED.

The Rev. Dr. Payne on Local Option Fallacies.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne preached on "Local Option Fallacies" in the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church last night. He said:

"Stripped of all oratorical verbiage and political guise, the real issue before the citizens of New-York City and State is, 'Shall the sale of liquor on Sunday be sanctioned by law?' That is the real meaning, and all the meaning, of the cry for a more 'liberal Sunday.' The present law makes ample provision for the sale of 'food' and 'necessaries.' It is only the 'beverages' which is skillfully wedged in between these for which the imperious demand is made. The issue is, unfortunately, put before the people under the guise of 'home rule' and 'local option.' Liquor dealers, unable to secure direct legislation legalizing the open saloon on Sunday, have resorted to a subterfuge, and propose that the Legislature shall delegate the question to the citizens of New-York City. A more cunning or more satanic piece of strategy was never devised.

"'Local option,' as applied to the real issue before us, is wrong in principle. It strikes a direct blow at the Bible and at Christianity, which is the common law and the safeguard of the State and the Nation. The Supreme Court of the land has declared that this is a Christian Nation. Is it wise and statesmanlike for a people who have won their supreme place among the nations of the earth by building their National temple upon Christian foundations to set at naught the sources of their success and treat with contempt the very principles that have made them great?

"The submission of this question of legalizing the Sunday saloon is unconstitutional. The Constitution has vested the legislative power of the State in the Senate and the Assembly, and the Court of Appeals has decided that this power and responsibility cannot be delegated by the Legislature. Questions of finance, material interests, water works, police, &c., belong to a municipality alone. Other questions of health, safety, intelligence, and morals the State cannot legitimately delegate to any city. New-York City cannot control matters relating to quarantine, nor Brooklyn be left to make sole regulations concerning any infectious disease if it chose to remove all restraints upon the infected localities.

"The question of legalizing saloons on Sunday is of greater importance, and the State cannot delegate that to any city. If it is legitimate for a city to decide questions of this chaacter, it is equally legitimate for a ward of any city, and this claim is already made by the reform candidate for the Mayoralty of our sister city. It is also unreasonable and unstatesmanlike. It has been claimed by some men occupying conspicuous positions that, since there are two sets of opinions concerning this question, it is the part of statesmanship for the State to ascertain the wishes of the community. If this is a legitimate conclusion, then the principle may be carried a little further to its logical results, and the city should pass no laws that do not meet with the approval of every ward in the city. The Bowery and Mulberry Bend must be consulted before the City of New-York can pass or enforce any laws. If the Five Points prefer 'free fights,' the city must respect their preferences and allow the fights to go on without interference. All this is advocated in the name of statesmanship.

"It is pitiful to see men who ought to be leaders shirking behind the miserable bugbear of public sentiment. The personal-liberty cry is puerile. The Sunday law interferes with no man's personal rights or liberties; it simply says that the traffic in strong drink shall not be carried on by legal sanction on the Sabbath. A more fatuous and senseless cry was never raised against any law in any land than that which charges the present Sunday law with being illiberal and unreasonable.

"The proposed Sunday 'local option' is cowardly and hypocritical. The liquor dealers have for years made the demand for an open saloon on Sunday, but no political party has dared to grant it. The editor of The Wine and Spirits Gazette says that Gov. Flower said he could not approve a Sunday-opening law, and that Gov. Hill, when serving his second term, declared that he could not do it, for it would ruin the Democratic Party in the State. Yet now, under the misleading plea of 'local option,' the attempt is made to invelgle the people into doing what neither State nor party dares attempt. If this is not cowardice and hypocrisy, where will you find it?

"What is the duty of Christian men in such a crisis? They must listen to no compromise with the enemy. The New-York Tribune in a recent editorial entitled 'Courage Always Pays,' truthfully and forcefully says: 'Cowardice always pays politics or in anything else; but it always pays in politics, as in everything else, to speak the truth, act honestly, and stand up to your principles.' Christian people must unite their forces. The foes of society must stand with a solid front. Let the Church of Christ sweep into line, marshaled and massed, animated by one spirit, dominated by one purpose, led by one Captain, against the united forces of evil. Every man who calls himself a Christian should be counted on the right side of such a question as the maintenance of a sacred Sabbath, and of every other question that stands for order, sobriety, and good government.

"Support the sacred Sabbath, suppress the accursed saloon, should be the watchword and battle cry of every movement for reform that can hope to gain the support of Christian people and win final victory for good government and righteous administration of law. Heaven help the citizenship of New-York City and of the entire State to stand faithfully and firmly for a sacred Sabbath, a protected home, and a regenerated State."

THE OLD "BLUE LAWS" UPHELD.

G. S. Avery of Boston Speaks of the Good They Accomplished.

George S. Avery of Boston delivered a lecture on "Blue Laws" at Association Hall yesterday afternoon.

He said that the so-called "blue laws" were not blue at all, but were, on the contrary, a great blessing, being the bulwark that the law had thrown up around the Sabbath. If it were not for the Lord's Day there would be a speedy degeneration in morals. He said that the Bible furnished instances of the folly and consequence of failing to observe the commandment that the Sabbath be kept holy.

The Israelites, he declared, had come to grief on several occasions because they had failed to pay proper respect to the day. When people talked of personal liberty and keeping saloons open on Sunday he said that they either did not know what they were talking about, or they were those who would be pleased to have no law or no respect for the word of God to exist. He depicted the results which would follow if the rumshops were kept open on the Sabbath. The children coming from church would see the disgraceful spectacle of men under the influence of liquor staggering home to beat their wives.

He said that, while Sunday should be kept for physical reasons, because six days' labor was all that human nature could stand, that it should be kept more because the Lord had so ordered. He had set the day apart on which to worship and rest. He denied that the Sabbath had been made for man to carouse on, as some people evidently thought it had.

The blue laws had been enforced by the Puritan Fathers, he said, and that it was a popular thing to point to them with derision, whereas, if some thought were given the subject, it would be readily apparent how beneficial those laws had been. They had deprived men of some of the pleasures of life, but man had gained much that he would not have had under a lax government. He had learned to respect and keep holy the Sabbath. The speaker said that he did not believe that there should have been a law prohibiting a man kissing his wife on Sunday, but such laws grew out of the desire of the Puritans to keep the Sabbath holy in every respect.

He said that John L. Sullivan was a good example of a man who had not obeyed the laws of God. He had fine physical condition; he could have educated himself, and now have been an honest workman, but he had fallen. He was a slave to strong drink, and it was only recently that his theatrical company had been stranded, and a Salvation Army Captain bought Sullivan's trunk, which was sold to satisfy his debts.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter Sharply Contrasts Them.

The Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter, in the North Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday spoke on "Personal Liberty" to a large congregation. In the opening of his sermon he drew a sharp line between personal liberty and license. He said:

"License is to do as one pleases without regard to any consideration in heaven, on earth, or in hell. Some men think that they are entitled to such license, and think, if it is interfered with, they are greatly oppressed.

"Liberty, on the other hand, starts with the same great freedom of action, but where action is put forth it is in due consideration of what one ought to do in the sight of God and what is best in the sight of men. Liberty could not be less rigid than that, and be the noble thing which oppressed masses have been praying and waiting for, and for which blood has been shed like water on many a battlefield. It could not be less rigid than that and be a creation of God, for liberty is a creation of God, and license is a creature of the devil.

"An issue is before the people of this community, and it is to be settled next Tuesday, and the personal liberty of a large portion of our people is going to be abridged in the interest and the welfare of the whole, or we shall have to postpone the better New-York for which some of us fondly pray. The issue is, Shall the personal liberty of the brewers, distillers, and the saloon keepers, and the mass of people who love drink, be to a certain extent abridged in the interest of good order, good homes, good citizenship, and an elevation of the moral tone in the community?"

Dr. Rossiter then gave a short resumé of the excise law, and asked whose personal liberty was abridged by such a law. He said that the only ones were the great brewers, the saloon keepers, and the men for whom drink had become of more importance than health and home, Sabbath, God, and heaven.

He said he felt safe in saying that not one-tenth of the people in the community felt that their personal liberty was curtailed, and if it was, they were satisfied that there should be restrictions in the interest of the public welfare. He said that another part of the question was that of the Sabbath, which should not be put up to be voted for, and that no Christian could vote to give this away, as it was the day of God; that the demand for a few hours on that day was the entering wedge which would in time totally destroy the entire Sabbath, and create one that will soon put the Continental Sabbath to the blush.

ALL SHOULD BE IN POLITICS.

The Rev. Dr. Banks Shows the Way to Defeat Political Immorality.

At a meeting of the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon the Rev. Dr. Lewis Banks, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, made an address on "The Saloon as a Corrupter of Politics." He said in part:

"Almost everybody is in politics to-day. A man who is not in politics in a country like ours does not amount to much, and I have less respect for a man who says he is too good to be in politics than for any other kind of man. He says he stays out because politics is dirty, but how are we going to cleanse it this way. What the politics of this country needs is the pure, fresh stream of civilization from the Church to cleanse it. I wish that Christians were as zealous for the purity of politics as they are in the revival meeting or at the chancel rail.

"The saloon is in politics if you are not. It is there to work for its own maintenance in the community and to intrench itself in the politics of the country. No mother's heart is too tender for it to break, no child will be spared if it stands in its way, and no cause is too holy for it to combat and kill if possible. The saloon is a vampire that sucks its life from the people in the hope that it can become strong enough to dictate the politics of the country."

Dr. Banks then decried the efforts of those who wanted to reform the saloon. "The devil," he said, "never had so great a laugh as when he saw Christians get together and try to reform the saloon. The saloon is rottenness incarnate. There is no reforming that. The liquor traffic is the one cause that no one can defend, and of which all in it are ashamed.

"The saloon is a corrupter of politics, and there is no country under the sun where the liquor interests obey the law. It sells out of hours, to minors and to drunkards. It is essentially a law-breaking institution.

"It is the corrupter of politics right here. There is not a party in the State except the Prohibition Party that can say it is for the enforcement of the liquor laws. Some say in general terms that they are for morality, but when the men of these parties get on the stump it is different, and they say they are in favor of allowing the cities to vote on the question of killing the Sabbath. The liquor traffic has grasped by the throat every party which it saw coming into power, and it has succeeded in throttling it on this question."

CHURCH WITHOUT A PASTOR

MAMARONECK CONGREGATION HAS NONE TO GUIDE IT.

Vestrymen, It Is Said, Thought Mr. Howden Too Young to Succeed Dr. Von Bokkelen.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Nov. 3.—St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, the handsomest and wealthiest church for many miles around, is without a pastor. The Rev. Dr. L. M. Van Bokkelen resigned two weeks ago. He has been ill for nearly a year, and the Rev. Frederic B. Howden has been the acting rector since last December.

Most of the congregation supposed when the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen resigned, because of failing health, that the Rev. Mr. Howden would be made rector, or at least that he would conduct the work of the parish until another rector was secured. The Rev. Mr. Howden, however, also resigned, and preached his farewell sermon last Sunday.

Mr. Howden, it is said, would have remained in charge of St. Thomas's Church gladly had the vestrymen requested him not to leave. Some of the vestrymen, it is said, claimed that the Rev. Mr. Howden was too young a man to bear the responsibilities of a parish so important as that of St. Thomas. Mr. Howden, it is said, is about twenty-four years old.

A large proportion of the congregation did not feel satisfied with the manner in which, as they say, the Rev. Mr. Howden was forced to leave. The church, they declare, has never been more prosperous than it has been under the Rev. Mr. Howden's pastorate. He has helped to build the church up, they say, and has shown himself to be in every way capable of managing a parish far larger than St. Thomas's is. The Rev. Mr. Howden was popular with the young people of all denominations in Mamaroneck, and there is a strong feeling of regret that he has gone away. The common opinion expressed everywhere is that the vestrymen will do well if they find some one who will meet the needs of the parish as well as the Rev. Mr. Howden, although he was a young man.

The only ground for being opposed to him, his friends declare, was that he was a young man.

The curate used to sing in the church choir several years ago, when he was studying for the ministry. He went to Detroit after leaving the Divinity School. He was summoned to St. Thomas's Church when the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen became ill.

St. Thomas's Church edifice in Mount Pleasant Street, together with the rectory and school, cost, it is said, $250,000. Many prominent New-York business men who have houses here are members of the parish. The vestrymen are Marcus Hallett, F. F. Offers, Louis F. Brennecke, Dr. Peck, Peter E. Henderson, and Theodore Van Amringe. Frederic Constable, J. M. Constable, Alexander Taylor, Jr., Watson B. Dickerman, Stevenson Towle, and Mrs. K. M. Mabley are among the pewholders.

The Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, the former rector, will leave town in a day or two for Southern California.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Howden showed their esteem by insisting that his farewell sermon be published.

PUBLIC OPINION ON "SUNDAY OPENING."

Votes Cast on This and Excise Questions at the Food Show.

During the food show which closed Friday night in Madison Square Garden the Woman's Suffrage League maintained a booth, at which visitors could vote "Yes" or "No" upon the following questions:

"Shall the saloons be open on Sunday?"

"Shall the present excise law be enforced?"

"Would the city be benefited by a modification of the present excise law?"

"The vote was overwhelmingly 'No!' upon the first question, and overwhelmingly 'Yes!' upon the second," said Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake yesterday. "But very few votes were cast on the third question, and there seemed to be a very general doubt as to the expediency of any modication of the present law."

Beat an Old Man with a Cane.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 3.—While Israel Jeffin, sixty-seven years old, of 182 Mercer Street, was passing through Second Street to-day, John Rutledge, twenty years old, of 800 Grove Street, made an insulting remark to him. Mr. Jeffin told Rutledge he should be ashamed to insult an old man.

Rutledge snatched Jeffin's cane from him and beat him on the head until passers-by rescued Mr. Jeffin from his violence. Mr. Jeffin was so badly injured that a physician was called to attend him. Rutledge was locked up.

Summer Cars and Winter Wraps.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 3.—The Steinway Railroad Company of this city considered the weather very mild to-day, and ran open Summer cars on many of its lines in this city.

The motormen and conductors, however, disagreed with the company as to the mildness of the weather, for they wore Winter overcoats and gloves.

IN FULL CATHOLIC POMP

Imposing and Splendid Ceremonies at Dedication of St. Joseph's.

ARRAY OF PROMINENT DIGNITARIES

Blessing by Archbishop Corrigan—Bishop Wigger Celebrant at High Pontifical Mass —A Banquet.

The new Church of St. Joseph, in East Eighty-seventh Street, was dedicated yesterday morning with the full pomp and splendor incident to the Catholic ritual for such a ceremonial.

Archbishop Corrigan blessed the edifice, and Bishop Wigger of Newark was celebrant at the high Pontifical mass.

The missionary priest, Father Buckholtz, preached the sermon of the day. Forty visiting priests took part in the mass, and there was an array of clerical dignitaries that made the ceremonials vastly impressive.

Of the visiting clergy were: His Grace the Right Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, the Right Rev. Bishop Wigger, the Rev. Abbot Hilary, and the Rev. Alois Stecher of Newark; Mgr. Joseph Schroeder of the University of Washington, D. C.; the Rev. James M. Connolly, Secretary to Archbishop Corrigan; the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. Father M. J. Lavell, and the Rev. J. B. Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. F. W. Waxrich of Brooklyn, the Rev. Joseph Schumack of College Point, the Rev. George Sander of Brooklyn, the Rev. John Kellner of St. Gabriel's, New-Rochelle.

The Rev. Thomas Ariens of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. Ignatius Koest of Meriden, Conn.; the Rev. Thomas Early of Staten Island, Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's, Father J. Dougherty of St. Monica's, the Rev. U. J. Mooney of the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. Anthony Kessler of St. Joseph's, the Rev. A. B. Schwenniger of the Church of the Assumption, the Rev. George Bauer of St. Joseph's, the Rev. Gabriel Healy of St. Bernard's, the Rev. Father Kane of St. James's, the Rev. James Flood of St. John's, the Rev. F. H. Wall, D. D., of St. Thomas's, and the Rev. J. L. Hoey.

The Rev. Hinkel Hieronymus of Our Lady of Sorrows, the Rev. Claude Copistran of St. John the Baptist, the Rev. Joseph L. Mechler and the Rev. John B. Mayer of St. Nicholas's, the Rev. Abbot Hendbrick of St. Anselm's the Rev. F. J. Shadler, the Rev. Henry Nieuwenhuis of Leo House, the Rev. James C. Hild of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the Rev. G. Hlotman of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Staten Island; the Rev. M. J. Considine of St. Michael's, the Rev. John J. Wynne, and the Rev. Thomas Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's, the Dr. Henry Brann, D. D., of St. Agnes's; the Rev. James J. Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception.

The church was quickly thronged when the doors were opened for the ceremony at 10 o'clock, and many stood in the vestibules and on the steps leading to the main doors. The whole neighborhood took a holiday, and the streets were decorated with flags.

A banquet to the visiting clergy and a number of invited laymen was given in the afternoon in the school hall, next to the church. Among the lay guests were George Ehret and his son Frank, Bernard Amend, Herman Ridder, Dr. S. DeNeil, Dr. H. J. Guntzer, William Schickel, and Christopher Fuchs.

Addresses were made by the Archbishop, Bishop Wigger, Father Anthony Sammel of the new St. Joseph's, and Father Lavell of the cathedral.

A number of children were christened in the afternoon by one of the church priests, a three weeks' mission, to be conducted by Father Buckholtz, was begun last night.

CONKLIN PRIZED HIS RING

Given to Him for Bravery, Stolen by a Jailbird, and Recovered—"Not Money Enough in New-York to Buy It."

Thomas A. Conklin, once a New-York policeman, was conspicuously brave two years ago in a little mining town in the Black Hills.

His valorous act was to take, at the risk of his own life, a rope down a mine shaft and rescue five miners, who were threatened with a horrible death.

The rescued miners and their friends fully recognized Conklin's intrepidity. He was carried on their shoulders through the town, and the entire populace turned out to do him honor.

Conklin, at that time, was in the service of Pinkerton's agency, and had gone to Montana in search of a forger. A man whom he had traced to the mining town when the rescue occurred was not the one sought, and it was while Conklin waited for a train to carry him East that he learned of the mine accident, and distinguished himself so signally.

Before he went away the citizens tendered him a public reception. They presented him with a gold ring containing a garnet, said to be the largest in the United States. The gem was encircled by gold emblems in the form of bunches of grapes.

When Conklin came back to New-York this testimonial from the grateful miners attracted much attention, especially among members of the police force.

Conklin went, last Tuesday night, into the saloon of Flood Brothers, at Forty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. The place was crowded. Conklin showed the ring, and a group of men who admired it was William Lewis, a notorious jailbird, whose portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters.

"Let me see the ring," he said to Conklin.

The latter held out his hand, and Lewis, grabbing Conklin's wrist with one hand, deftly removed the ring with the other, and darted out of the saloon.

Lewis was sought for, and detectives watched the residence of Lizzie Kelly, 830 East Fortieth Street, who, it is said, is Lewis's sweetheart, to whom he had given the ring. Saturday night Lewis was captured as he was entering the house, and the ring was given up by the girl.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Cornell gave the ring to Conklin, who was moved to tears.

"I am a poor man," he said, "but there is not money enough in New-York to buy this little treasure."

Lewis was held for trial.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

What They Will Cost the State, with the Thirty New Appointments.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—There are now forty-six Justices of the Supreme Court in New-York State. After Jan. 1 next there will be thirty additional Justices, making a total of seventy-six Justices in the eight districts or four departments.

Under the Constitution framed by the Republican Convention of 1894, and adopted by the people last Fall, three additional Justices of the Supreme Court are to be elected in each of the first and second districts and one each in the other six districts; the six Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and the six Justices of the Superior Court of New-York City; the three Justices of the City Court of Brooklyn, and the three Justices of the Superior Court of Buffalo are made Supreme Court Justices to administer justice within the county in which elected after Jan. 1 next.

Under the retired Constitution, the cities paid the Justices of these courts their salaries. Under the new order of things the State will have to assume the payment of their salaries or part of them. At present the State pays the Supreme Court Justices in the First District $6,000 a year, and those in the rest of the State, with the exception of two in the Second District, $7,200 a year. The Counties of New-York and Kings pay the Supreme Court Justices residing within them additional salaries.

As at present constituted, the Supreme Court costs the State over $350,000 a year in salaries for its Justices. At the same ratio, the thirty additional Justices would increase the amount $150,000, sending the sum total to a figure beyond half a million dollars.

DOG JOE OR JIM TOO FRIENDLY

MAGISTRATE PERPLEXED OVER THE ANIMAL'S DUAL CHARACTER.

Two Claimants, Each Having Stories of Losing and Recovery to Tell—The One Arrested Discharged.

Joe, or Jim, a nervous little dog, whose breed no one determined with a certainty, was a subject of interest at the Harlem Police Court for three-quarters of an hour yesterday morning.

The animal looked like a small greyhound, but the court officers made slighting remarks about its parentage. The dog was, however, Exhibit A in a grand larceny suit, and its value was said to be $50.

Dr. Harry Phillips of 291 Broome Street claimed that the dog was his, and charged Charles Rudges, a decorator, of 1,270 Madison Avenue, with taking it away from the front of his house about two weeks ago. Rudges didn't deny that he took the dog, but claimed that he was its owner. The testimony in the case was remarkable for coincidences.

According to Dr. Harry Phillips, the dog, which he called Joe, was born four years ago next April. About two years ago he got it as a present from Mrs. R. A. Lavine of 491 Grand Street. Mrs. Lavine was in court with two other dogs, the mother and sister, as she claimed, of Joe.

Mr. Rudges said that the dog was a present to him from an aunt in Boston. She gave it to him two years ago, and his aunt has the mother and brother of Jim.

Dr. Phillips testified that in September last Joe was stolen from him, but the thief was caught and he got the dog back, in the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. Rudges's Jim was also stolen last September, and Mr. Rudges got it back in the Harlem Police Court, where two thieves were sent to prison for stealing it.

About a month ago Rudges lost his Jim again. He started out on a still hunt, and located it, he thought, in Dr. Phillips's house. He made a call on the doctor, ostensibly to get medical advice, and saw the dog in the doctor's parlor. Mr. Rudges says that he called Jim and the affectionate beast fairly leaped at him.

He claimed the dog there and then, but Dr. Phillips wouldn't give it up, and was not frightened by threats of prosecution.

Mr. Rudges, one day last week, happened to be near the doctor's house and saw Jim outside. He says that Jim followed him for a block and a half, and wouldn't go back to Dr. Phillips's home. He then put the dog in an express wagon and sent it to his (Rudges's) home.

Dr. Phillips missed Joe, and also started out on a still hunt. He thought of Mr. Rudges at once, and soon located the dog at his house. He complained at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, and Policeman O'Connor arrested Mr. Rudges. The license number on the collar of the dog in Rudges's possession was that of a certificate issued by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1895 to Dr. Phillips.

Magistrate Simms tried the case. Both claimants were represented by counsel. The testimony of half a dozen persons included the policemen who had arrested the thieves last September and neighbors who thought they knew the dog. Everybody identified the dog. Jim, or Joe, recognized everybody, too, even court hangers-on and reporters whom it had never seen before. When Dr. Phillips or Mrs. Rudges called "Joe!" it would rush frantically out to the end of its chain toward them. When Mr. Rudges said "Jim!" and looked kindly and coaxingly at the dog, the affectionate animal would be nearly wild with delight. It liked the reporters so well that when one rubbed its ribs in a certain spot and in a certain way, it would set up a sweet and continuous howl of pleasure. It showed its friendliness for its alleged mother and sister in an unmistakable manner.

Magistrate Simms was evidently perplexed. All the persons in the case, including the witnesses, were trustworthy people. The dog's mute testimony had to be stricken out because it contradicted itself several times.

The Magistrate finally decided that he could not entertain a charge of larceny, because there was evidently a mistake somewhere. He let Mr. Rudges go and gave the dog to Mrs. Lavine, to keep for Dr. Phillips, upon her promise that it should be accessible at any time if Mr. Rudges wanted to sue for it in a civil court.

The dog seemed happy over the decision.

USEFUL MORE THAN A CENTURY

Anniversary Services Held in the Seventh Street M. E. Church.

The Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its one hundred and tenth anniversary yesterday. The present edifice is the fourth occupied by the congregation. Yesterday's exercises were opened with an old-fashioned love feast. Then the Rev. George Van Alstyne, Presiding Elder of the North District, in Brooklyn, spoke at 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon the Sunday school rally was held. Among the speakers was the Rev. Frederick Mason North, Secretary of the City Mission Society. He spoke of money and the willing giver. The Rev. Dr. A. C. Morehouse, pastor of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who was pastor of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church ten years ago, spoke on "Faith, Religion and Prayer." W. H. Fallender, Treasurer of the City Mission Society, who was one of the teachers twenty-five years ago, spoke on "The Sharpness and Cuteness of Boys." Superintendent John W. Gangloff thanked the children for their endeavors in collecting and giving money to clear the church of an eight-hundred-dollar debt. Five hundred dollars was raised yesterday toward clearing the debt.

Peter Cooper was once Superintendent of the Sunday school of this church.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

An Unknown Man Scraped and Bruised by an Express Train.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 3.—A well dressed stranger was run down by an express while walking on the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad here this evening. He saw the train coming, and, realizing his peril, sprang for the iron railing that separates the west from the east bound track. He clung to this as the train whirled by. His clothing was torn to shreds from his body by the cab steps of the locomotive catching in it, and he was badly bruised about the hips, but he held his grip until the danger was over, when he drop

SPECIAL HONORS AT YALE

The Conditions for Those Conferred in Certain Studies.

PROF. HADLEY ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS

Denominational Representation in the College—New Specimens in Peabody Museum—Oratorical Contests.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—The conditions for the granting of special honors, which are conferred at the close of the senior year, are as follows: One year and two year honors may be taken in the following groups of studies: First, philosophy; second, history; third, political science and law; fourth, English; fifth, ancient languages; sixth, modern languages, exclusive of English; seventh; natural and physical science; eighth, mathematics; ninth, music.

A candidate for a one-year honor must pursue his studies with distinction in his senior year and a candidate for a two-year honor in his junior and senior years, whether prescribed or elective, for a time amounting to an average of at least six hours per week in one of the special groups. For a two-year honor the work must be so distributed that an average of at least four hours per week is taken in junior year. In history, courses taken in junior year may be counted as part of the work for two-year honors in political science, and vice versa. In classics, modern languages, exclusive of English, and mathematics, this year honors will not be given unless the work in those subjects amounts to four hours per week in each year. In music, one-year honors will be given for distinguished work on the completion of Course 271, (counterpoint,) and two-year honors on the completion of all the courses offered to undergraduates.

Students taking a sufficient number of hours in any group may, by that fact, be considered as candidates for honors in that group. A candidate's work in any group, though it may be more than the minimum requirement for an honor, will be reckoned as a competition for the honor. A candidate for either honor must present a meritorious thesis before June 1 of his senior year. In the department of modern languages (elementary French and German) and in the department of ancient languages (elementary Hebrew,) will not be reckoned for honors. in the Department of Mathematics no student will be considered a candidate for honors unless he has taken the calculus.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the denominational representation in the freshmen classes at Harvard and Yale. It is noted that a distinction is made in the Yale statistics between church and non-church members, while the Harvard list includes both:

Episcopalian—Yale, 67 church members, 8 non-church members; total, 75; Harvard, 106.

Congregational—Yale, 52 church members, 17 non-church members, total, 69; Harvard, 61.

Presbyterian—Yale, 43 church members, 17 non-church members, total 60; Harvard, 30.

Unitarian—Yale, 0; Harvard, 84.

Roman Catholic—Yale, 16 church members, no non-church members; Harvard, 17.

Baptist—Yale, 16 church members, 3 non-church members, total 19; Harvard, 14.

Methodist—Yale, 11 church members, 4 non-church members, total 15; Harvard, 14.

Reformed—Yale, 4 church members, 1 non-church member, total 5; Harvard, 0.

Lutheran—Yale, 3 church members, no non-church members, total 3; Harvard, 0.

Jews—Yale, 1 church member, 1 non-church member, total 2; Harvard, 7.

Scattering—Yale, 2 church members, 1 non-church member, total 3; Harvard, 24.

Grand Total—Yale, 217 church members, 52 non-church members; total, 269. Harvard—Total, 387.

The recent opinion of Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, Professor of Political Economy in Yale, on "The Position of College Athletics," which appeared in the Bachelor of Arts, of which Walter Camp, the football coach, is one of the editors, has caused considerable discussion among the athletes of Yale. He said:

"The development of college athletics has been of great service in counteracting some of the dangerous tendencies of the day. Open to criticism as athletics may be for their unnecessary expense, for the betting which goes on in connection with them, and for the distorted views which they encourage as to the relative importance of different things in life, they yet have a place in education which is of overwhelming importance. The physical training which they involve, good as it may be, is but a small part of the benefit achieved. The moral training is greater. Where scores of men are working hard for athletic honor, and hundreds more are affected by their spirit, the moral force of such an emulation is not to be despised.

"Critics may object, and do object, that athletic prowess is unduly exalted, and that it involves distortion of judgment to rate the best football player or best oarsman higher than the best scholar or best debater. But the critic is not wholly right in this. There is a disposition in the college world to recognize in the highest degree anything which redounds to the credit of the college. Let a student write something which brings honor to his college, whether in science or literature, and there is no limit to the recognition he receives from his fellows. Let a football player strive for victory for himself instead of for his college, and his fellows have no use for him. What the critic deems to be preference for the body over the mind is in no small measure preference for collective aims over individual ones. What may be a short-sighted view of the matter to think of the high-stand man as working for himself, and the athlete as working for his college. Yet it is one which contains a large element of truth, and the honor paid to college athletics is based on a healthful recognition of this half truth which the critic so often overlooks.

"Athletics, if properly managed, have still another moral advantage in training the student to 'honor a non-commercial standard of success. In these days, when the almighty dollar counts for so much, the training is of first-rate importance. Of course, athletics may be so managed to be worse than useless in this respect. The least taint of professionalism, however slight, destroys the whole good; the growth of betting endangers it. Yale has, by constant effort, kept clear of professionalism, and much of her success in athletics has been due to this fact. Betting is harder to deal with, and constitutes a real evil, but not one for which athletics is so directly responsible as many people assume. On the whole, as athletics have been managed at Yale, under the constant advice of the alumni, and without either fear or favor from the Faculty, they have done great good and little harm, both physically and morally."

Within the last few years a large number of specimens have come into the Peabody Museum, including many new and rare species, which Prof. Dana has not had time to arrange. Dr. Washington, Yale, who has just returned from Europe, is at present engaged in sorting and cataloguing them, with a view of a rearrangement in the showcases, where a great many of the more recent specimens do not as yet appear. These minerals will eventually be placed in such order as to indicate the later discoveries in and also the development of the science. Among the recent additions to the collection is a remarkable large crystal of tourmaline from Bethel, Conn., which was recently presented by M. McKenzie, '79. Last Summer a very fine collection, which formerly belonged to Dr. Frederick B. Leonard, '24, was given to the museum in his memory by his daughter, Mrs. Hugh L. Rose. The following additions have also been recently made: A large collection of fossil shells from Callaway County, Mo., purchased by Prof. Marsh and presented to the museum; four papier mache models of brachiopods made by Prof. Beecher for the use of students of geology; an Indian skull in an almost perfect state of preservation, found recently at East River, Conn., 100 feet from shore, imbedded to the depth of two feet in gravel and presented to the museum by George Munger.

The Yale Union is making great preparations for the annual debate with Princeton, which is to be held at Princeton on Dec. 6. A number of preliminary debates are being held for the purpose of determining the men who will represent Yale in that contest, and these debates are attracting much attention from the members of the university, who have become deeply interested in the development of the Yale speakers. President Clark, in speaking of the debate, said that it was expected that the Thatcher prizes of $50 and $25, respectively, would be given to the two academic men who made the best showing in the preliminary debates. These debates will begin on Monday, Nov. 11, and will be finished that week if possible. Some criticism has been made that the Yale Union does not make effort enough to secure prominent men in the United States to deliver lectures before it, and John Lorance made a statement that men of Henry Irving's stamp could be secured if the Committee on Invitation started in early enough to obtain such distinguished speakers.

To this the Chairman of the Phi Beta Kappa Society Lecture Committee, which is working in conjunction with the Yale Union in inviting eminent lecturers, makes the following reply: "Mr. Lorance says we can get practically any one we want, if proper measures are taken. Let me assure the gentleman and the graduates in general that the undergraduates are attempting to secure men and are meeting with but poor success. Speakers are unwilling to come when no pecuniary inducements can be offered. Of thirteen invitations to prominent men to address the students during the present year but one has been accepted. And as Mr. Lorance suggests that Sir Henry Irving be invited to speak it may be said that he was one of the first to receive and unconditionally decline such a proposition. Surely, in the face of such a lost of refusals, the gentleman cannot claim that it is the fault of the students that good lecturers do not come to Yale. In the opinion of the writer, a fund established for this purpose by the friends of the university would do much to obviate the present difficulty."

HAPPENINGS AT DARTMOUTH.

The Dramatic Club Reorganized—The College Has an Orchestra.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 3.—The marriage of one of the most prominent men in Dartmouth Medical College was announced recently. The contracting parties are Mortimer Boland Beaudoin-Bennett of the senior class, of New-York, and Miss Jean Martin, a daughter of the Rev. T. W. Martin, rector of Trinity Church, Rockaway, L. I.

As a new feature of the 1897 Aegis, there will be cuts of the Editorial Board of The Dartmouth Literary Monthly.

The college now has an orchestra, after a period of three years without such an organization.

The concert recently given by the Boston Rivals for the benefit of the football association was one of the most interesting and entertaining that has been given here for some time.

The members of the Dartmouth Dramatic Club of last year, which twice presented "David Garrick" with great merit and financial success, have organized a new club for this Winter. The officers are as follows: President—H. J. Hapgood, '96; Secretary—A. S. Dascomb, '97; Manager and Treasurer—Paul Clay, '97; Executive Committee—C. Laycock, '96; R. E. Stevens, '95, and B. E. Mahen, '97.

The President has announced that Thursday evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, has been generally accepted as the most convenient time for both Faculty and students for a social evening.

The honorary senior societies, Casque and Gauntlet and Sphinx chose their delegations from '97 on Nov. 1. The names are withheld until the spring of the junior year.

PRINCETON BOYS PLEASED.

The Revival of the Old Midnight Cane Spree.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The revival of the old-time midnight cane spree at Princeton marks the beginning of what Princeton students hope will result in the reinstatement of many old customs which have been wiped out by the rapid growth and consequent changes which have taken place at Old Nassau during the past few years.

Previous to 1891 the midnight cane spree had been a regular event in the year's programme. Owing to the rushes and general disorders which gathered around the spree, the Faculty was disposed to look upon it with disfavor, until, in 1891, it was abolished entirely as a night event, but was allowed to proceed as a freshman-sophomore contest at the Fall athletic games. The students were greatly displeased at this action of the Faculty. The broad glare of the noonday sun dispelled all the romance which had gathered around the cane spree as it was known to students of Old Nassau from time immemorial, at the dead of night and under a mellow moon. Little interest was taken in the new spree at the 'Varsity grounds. Year after year the Faculty was petitioned to reinstate the spree as a night event, and this Fall, upon the students agreeing to prevent all disturbances, the Faculty acceded to the request. The spree was consequently held Wednesday evening in front of Witherspoon Hall, as in the days before the Faculty intervention. The entire student body was present, and many ladies witnessed the contest from the balconies of Witherspoon Hall. In accordance with the ancient custom, a monster ring was formed by the students, several rows deep. Those on the inside sat down, the next row back were on their knees, the next row were in a crouching position, and the outside stood erect, thus forming a perfect amphitheatre of faces. The college songs were sung and the freshmen and sophomores cheered right lustily for their respective spreers. The sophomores were victorious, taking the middleweight and the heavyweight sprees, the lightweight being a draw. For '99, Hutchinson, Rogers, and Dietrich contested, and Pelton, Altland, and Gilmore represented the sophomores. The students were as good as their word, and permitted no disturbance after the spree, the freshmen and sophomores being sent to their rooms by the upperclass men.

Princeton and Yale will give a joint exhibition in gymnastics this Winter, as usual. The gymnastic managements of the two universities are in correspondence concerning the date and place, neither of which has as yet been decided upon. Inasmuch as last year's contest was held in New-Haven, the exhibition this year will likely be held at Princeton. An effort was made to have the contest adjudged by a board of expert gymnasts, but the Princeton Faculty refused its sanction to such an arrangement, on the ground that there is already too much athletic rivalry between the colleges.

In place of the numerous old elms which have been removed from the campus during the past year the campus gardeners are transplanting several varieties of ash and maple. These varieties are selected because of their rapidly maturing qualities, and it is hoped that in a few years the bare spots on the campus will be covered with shade, as before the death of the old elms. Every effort is being put forth to save the life of the remaining elms, but they are dying rapidly, and it is only a question of time when all of them will have to be taken down.

On Tuesday night a mammoth mass meeting was held by the college and town to ratify the nomination of Chancellor McGill for Governor of New-Jersey. Mr. McGill resided in Princeton for a number of years, and is an honored graduate of the university, and Princetonians consequently take a great interest in the present Gubernatorial campaign. A huge procession marched from the old cannon to University Hall, singing the praises of Old Nassau and Nassau's honored son. The auditorium of University Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and the corridors and piazzas overflowed. Ex-Mayor Anderson presided, in the absence of Attorney General John P. Stockton, who had been expected to occupy the chair. Speeches were delivered by Prof. Woodrow Wilson of the department of jurisprudence, Prof. W. M. Daniels of the department of economics, A. C. Wall, '86; R. S. Green, '86, and E. A. S. Lewis, '91.

The annual report of the Princeton National Alumni Association has been completed, and contains full reports from the Committee on Athletics and on College Work. The latter committee presents what is conceived to be the needs of the curriculum, and offers suggestions as to the organization of the university. It shows that at present the number of academic courses in the department of philosophy is 44, in the department of language and literature 106, in the department of mathematics and science 61, and in Biblical literature 4. The School of Science offers 80 courses distinct from the academic department, making a total of 294 courses now actually given at Princeton, which is more than double the number offered ten years ago. The tendency of elective choice is in the direction of historical and political studies. To these should be added Prof. Ormond's course in the history of philosophy, which numbers 240 men, Prof. Young's junior elective in astronomy, and the junior elective in geology, under Prof. Scott.

The report continues: "The beneficial effects of the honor system in examinations is beginning to be felt, not only in Princeton, but in all the colleges and preparatory schools of the country. It is doubtful whether so important a movement for uplifting the undergraduate tone has occurred within a generation in American colleges."

The intellectual activity of Princeton is very marked. This is shown in the growth and development of scientific and philosophical clubs; in the offering of new courses and the improvement of old ones, in the increase of publications by professors, and, above all, in the increased interest and activity on the part of the student body. A great need at present is an enlarged endowment of the library. University work is done, not so much in the classroom as in the laboratory, and an ample library is an absolute necessity for advanced work. The greatest need, however, is an increased Faculty.

In concluding its report the committee suggests that the academic department, the School of Science, and the graduate department be placed under three separate officers, elected by the respective Faculties and approved by the Trustees, the President to have a seat in or the power of presiding over each body. This would secure to each department the personal interest and attention of a single officer, who would take pride in its administration and development, and the advantage of a Faculty whose powers and energies would be concentrated along one line.

FRENCH PLAY AT HARVARD.

An Ambitious Entertainment to be Given by the Cercle Francais.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 3.—The Cercle Francais, the society in college which is made up of those students who are taking French courses as a specialty, will, as usual, give a play in French this Winter. The remarkable success of the performance given last year has induced the society to undertake a harder play. It will be "Le Malade Imaginaire," a comedy of great renown in a literary way. Rehearsals have begun and most of the parts are assigned. Prof. Sumichrast is conducting the rehearsals. The assignments so far are:

Argan.....H. Schurz, '97
Beralde.....H. G. Gray, '97; F. Graturils, '97
Cléante.....D. H. Morris, '96
M. Diafoirus.....L. Pitts, '97
Diafoirus fils.....J. Kinmaitt, '97; A. Z. Reed, '97
M. Purgon.....
G. Hills, '97; G. Calkins, '97; D. P. Hayden, '97
M. Fleurant.....G. W. Knoblauch, '97
M. de Bonnefoi..M. E. Stone, '97; L. Hildreth, '96
Béline.....H. C. Haseltine, '99; F. Goodridge, '97
Angelique.....E. G. Knoblauch, '96
Tofnette.....W. C. Cram, '97

Schurz, who has the chief part, is a son of Carl Schurz. D. H. Morris, who will act Cléante, is the son of the famous race-track man. He is the man who married Miss Shepard last Spring. He is considerable of a musical genius, and is composing music for a duet which he has to sing in the play with Angelique.

In addition to the play, or rather in connection with it, there is to be an elaborate ballet, for which rehearsals are to begin soon. The dancers will be coached by R. Soutter, Medical, and V. Munroe, '96. Some of the best musical men in the university are composing music for the performance, among them being A. Hyde, '96; D. A. Carpenter, '97, and G. P. Hayden, '97.

Besides the regular ballets there is to be the "Cérémonie du Doctorat," a burlesque on the initiation ceremonies of a doctor. About fifty men, apothecaries, doctors, surgeons, and medicine carriers, take part in the ceremony, which is intensely comical by reason of its apparent seriousness.

A college organization which is not heard of to any great extent beyond the limits of Cambridge, but which is a source of great amusement and good training, is the college orchestra, known as the Pierian Sodality. Owing to lack of wind instruments, it was badly handicapped last year. But this year, by dint of hustling on the part of the management, all the instruments are well provided for. Two rehearsals take place every week, one for stringed instruments, the other for wind instruments. The players are working hard to make a good showing when they shall make their initial appearance of the year, just before Christmas, in a concert to be given by all the musical clubs conjointly. There are in all sixty-five men in the full orchestra. They are practising some classical music just at present, the Ganubaensot March, Rosini's Overture to "William Tell," and some less pretentious pieces by Grieg.

In connection with the Pierian Sodality it is interesting to note the recent action of the Harvard Faculty relative to the musical clubs. It has absolutely refused to allow them to make the annual Christmas trip. It passed a vote to that purpose some time ago, but left it understood that a petition for one more trip would be listened to, to what was the general surprise to learn that the petition was summarily refused.

The Faculty also will refuse to allow the Hasty Pudding Club to make its Easter trip to New-York, for the production of its annual play. The Pudding men are even more incensed than the Glee Club, for they never pretended to represent the university. They claim to be a private club, and see no reason why they should be prohibited from doing just what they please in vacation. But the action stands, and the two clubs will have to stay at home this year, and always, in all probability. The Crimson, the college daily, comes out in a condemnatory editorial, which gives the Faculty several hard raps. It is as follows:

"In deciding not to rescind their vote by which the traveling of the musical and dramatic clubs was closely restricted to the vicinity of Boston, the Faculty have taken a position which will be greatly deplored by many graduates and undergraduates. While we doubt strongly the wisdom of this action, it is not at all hard to judge the considerations on which it is based. The Christmas and Easter tours were apparently considered harmful in two respects; First, in the impression they gave to the public of college life; and, secondly, in their effect upon the men who took part in them.

"In giving exhibitions far away from Cambridge it has been urged that the clubs have given to the public at large a distorted view of academic life. What has been called the butterfly side, the apparently easy, frivolous part of college life, has said to be brought into prominence, while at so great a distance the earnest, scholarly side is entirely lost from sight.

"In the second place, it seems to be thought that the time spent by students in arranging for the trips as well as the physical strain attendant upon the constant travel during the vacation, seriously affect their performance of college duties. This we cannot believe is borne out by facts. If it were in some instances, we see no reason why they should not be treated individually.

"As to the first-named ground of objection, we cannot believe that the audiences before whom the musical and dramatic entertainments are given are seriously misled just because a company of undergraduates sing, play, or act during the few days of a vacation. Granted that the entertainments do show the lighter side of college life, what, in the eyes of any person, is a more natural way of spending the few days of respite from college duties? On this particular ground the concerts allowed in term time near Boston seem to be much more open to objection.

"It can be candidly admitted that the increasing conservatism of the Faculty in the matter of the personal liberty of the students is helping the reputation of the college, in that it serves to counteract the very erroneous ideas on the subject. But we doubt whether such a restriction as is imposed by this latest vote will not give the impression of being dictated more by considerations of mere 'policy' than by absolute considerations of right and wrong."

The freshmen class has elected the following officers: President—Malcolm Donald, a graduate of Roxbury Latin School and right tackle on the 'Varsity eleven; Vice President—J. B. Holden, a graduate of Hopkinson School, in Boston, and left tackle on the freshmen eleven; Secretary and Treasurer—B. H. Dibblee of Groton School, the full back of the freshman eleven.

The sum of money recently subscribed to establish a memorial to Dr. Peabody will be used in part to place a tablet to his memory in Appleton Chapel. The material used will be of statuary bronze. The design will be a tablet in the shape of an unrolled scroll, with end folded over. The manufacturers have the plaster model finished within a month or so. A sum of money will still remain from the fund. This amounts to $4,000, and will probably be used to found a scholarship.

The Harvard Catholic Club has elected the following officers for the year: President—G. D. M. Ford, Jr.; Vice President—D. D. Scannell, '97; Treasurer—J. G. Ottis, L. C.; Secretary—E. L. Logan, '98. The club expects to be addressed soon by Bishop Keane of Washington.

SOUTHERN GIRLS AT VASSAR.

A Reception by the Southern Club—Halloween Celebrated.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Southern Club of Vassar College gave a reception on Saturday afternoon to the new members. Vassar College seems to be the favorite Northern college of Southern people, as a greater proportion of Southern girls to Vassar than to any other of the larger colleges. The club numbers about thirty members, and includes among its honorary members Thomas Nelson Page and John Fox, Jr. Miss Adele Leuhrmann of Memphis is President.

Halloween was celebrated on Friday night by the college students. The senior class gave an informal party to the freshmen, while the juniors entertained the sophomores. The seniors entertained their guests by presenting two plays, "Villikins and His Dinah" and "Retribution," the latter a lyrical drama written by Miss Laura Winnington. Those who took part in the theatricals were Miss Lilian Moore, Miss Louise Booker, Miss Sarah Hafizell, Miss Gertrude Chesley, Miss Hannah Bettingal, and Miss Ann Hew. The juniors' entertainment to the sophomores was in the nature of a country dance.

The Thanksgiving vacation has been fixed by the Faculty as beginning at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 27, and closing Saturday evening, Nov. 30.

Joseph Jefferson will lecture to the college on the afternoon of Nov. 11, under the auspices of Philalethis, the dramatic and literary society of the college.

The Rev. Mr. Howland of Jaffna, Ceylon, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday evening on the subject of "Jaffna." The morning services were conducted by the Rev. A. H. Strong of Rochester.

Miss Marcella O'Grady, Professor of Biology, went to Boston during the week. She will return on Monday.

The prize offered by The Vassar Miscellany for the best short story was awarded to Miss Maidie M. Traver. Her story, "The Famous One," will appear in the November number of The Miscellany.

A cablegram from Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, received last week, announced their safe arrival at Genoa.

Miss Katherine Reiley, '95, visited Miss Edith Lapham last week. Miss Reiley is now teaching Latin and Greek.

The and M., the junior debating society, discussed the question: "Resolved, That the modern conception of femininity is superior to the long cherished ideal of domesticity." The debate was farcical in its treatment, and was decided in favor of the negative.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Monday evening Jesse Malek Youan gave a missionary lecture on Persia. Mr. Youan is a nestorian who is studying medicine in the University of Chicago, expecting to return in two years as a missionary to his own people. His intense love for his own country and his enthusiasm for his work gave great interest to his lecture.

The Wells Association will be represented at the annual convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, now in session at Syracuse, by Miss Gardner, '96; Miss Johnson, '98; Miss Baker, '98; Miss Watkins, '98, and Miss Hunter, '98.

The Halloween entertainment this year took the form of a Carnival of Days," in which great ingenuity was shown, especially in some of the costumes. Not only National holidays, but special college occasions were represented, and there were a number of touches of originality that were productive of great sport. The "Glorious Fourth" was closely followed by "The Day After," while some of the best out of many capital caricatures were "Red Letter Day," "Day of the Sales," "Election Day," "Doomsday," and the day of the "Yale-Harvard Boat Race," and old Santa Claus himself. The guests were received in a ghostly, half-lighted corner by an open fireplace, Father Time and the Halloween witch acting as host and hostess. The greater part of the evening was devoted to dancing, and the dear old time-honored Halloween games.

CLASS ELECTIONS AT CORNELL.

The Seniors' Hotly Contested Struggle—A Debate Union Formed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The close of the fifth week at Cornell finds the various schools well under way, with the largest all-around attendance in the history of the university. The matters of greatest interest to the undergraduates for the past week have been the class elections. The seniors lead off with the most hotly contested election ever held. According to custom, the senior President has always had the power of appointing all the committees of the senior year. This office, together with over twenty others, makes the senior election the most important of any held during the undergraduate course.

The number of senior ballots cast on last Thursday was 282. The candidates elected were as follows: Oliver D. Burden, Cazenovia, N. Y., President; W. Roe, Chester, N. Y., First Vice President; Miss Eva E. Capron, Brooklyn, N. Y., Second Vice President; Carlos W. Van Low, Chicago, Ill., Recording Secretary; Miss Jessie R. Manley, Fredonia, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary; Clarence W. Gall, East Aurora, N. Y., Treasurer; Harry L. Power, Ripan, Wis., class orator; Alfred F. Sperry, Malone, N. Y., Ivy orator; Walter H. Edson, Sinclairville, N. Y., memorial orator; Nicholas C. Cushing, Boston, Mass., prize orator; Miss Bertha Tierney, Philadelphia, Penn., poetess; Fayette E. Moyer, Fort Plain, N. Y., prophet; Frank P. Utford, Burton, Vt., historian; Miss Jessie A. D. Capron, Leydon, N. Y., essayist; Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, Penn., toastmaster.

The juniors elected Fawn W. Freeborn of Ithaca, N. Y., President. He is also Captain of the 'Varsity crew for next year. The sophomores had the next hottest election to the seniors, and finally selected Harry M. Smith of Springfield, Mass., for President. The freshmen have not elected a permanent President yet.

Early in the Fall a movement was started by the various debating societies to form a debate union similar to the one existing at Oxford. The department of oratory took hold of the movement, with the result that a permanent organization was effected during the last week. The object of the union, as set forth in the constitution, is "to foster an interest in public speaking and debate, and to take part in debate contests with other universities." Any student regularly registered in Cornell University may become an active member of the union. Besides the usual officers of such an organization, it is provided that there shall be a governing council of eleven, consisting of the President of the union, ex-officio, one representative from each of the debating societies, two members at large from the university, and three members of the Faculty, one of whom shall be the Professor of Oratory. At the election of officers Tuesday evening, P. P. Christensen of Salt Lake City was chosen President. Three honorary members were elected from the alumni of the university: Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of the New-York Bar, W. S. Hoyt, '81, of Buffalo, and Prof. E. H. Woodruff, '88, of Leland Stanford University. It is announced that a philanthropic alumnus has already promised to endow a building for the use of the union.

CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Formation of the Battalion of Infantry Fully Arranged.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 3.—The Naval Academy Battalion of Infantry has been arranged as follows:

Chief of Battalion, Robinson; Adjutant, Palmer; Chief of Petty Officers, Knox.

First Company—Chief, Craven. First Section—Chief, Kimball; first petty officer, Ellis; second, Kalbach; members, McCarthy, Ancing, Kleman, Van Orden, Kautz, Falconer, Naylor, G. Brown, Hanrahan, Pettingal, Boone, England, McIntyre, Sweet, G. S. Williams, Cocke, Gleason, A. W. Johnson, Ferrin, D. H. Wells, Doyle, Dun, Matthews, and Thomas. Second Section—Chief, Kalbach; second petty officer, MacArthur; fourth, Sheffield; members, N. L. Jones, Brayant, McDonald, Murfin, Pratt, Sargant, Abelle, Colleen, J. L. Johnson, Rutledge, Gilmer, Marble, Thorpe, Boeley, Cull, F. J. Horne, Savidge, R. T. Wood, Buttrick, Foreman, Jeffers, Morrison, Tomb, and Yarris.

Second Company—Chief, Holden. First Section—Chief, Ridgely; first petty officer, Roys; third, Tozer; members, Reynolds, Holman, W. C. Anderson, Graeme, Kempff, Sexton, Webbor, J. J. Brown, F. F. Evans, Hord, Pressy, Tardy, Beckner, Bowers, Branch, Cole, Dungan, Gillet, Kalfus, McCarthy, Muir, Shackleford, Travis, and West. Second Section—Chief, Earl; second petty officer, Curtin; fourth, Eggert; members, Terril, Graham, Hilleary, Collins, Magill, Pressy, Applewhite, Briggs, Cronan, Graham, Kress, Mitchell, Schofield, Watts, Asserson, Woods, Case, Cruger, Greenslade, Kearney, Morris, Sayers, Thorne, and Wood.

Third Company—Chief, Poor. First Section—Chief, Kearney; first petty officer, Turrant, third, Wettengal; members, Chase, Morse, Bagby, Hart, Landis, Owen, Smith, Briggs, Brown, Fulton, Purse, Wright, Cushman, Evans, Hatch, Kimberly, Miles, Nortnrup, Sadler, Swift, Vincent, and White. Second Section—Chief, Jones; second petty officer, Wood; fourth, Theleen; members, H. C. Williams, Day, Hoopes, Mahoney, Mason, Arnold, Wessels, Burger, Halligan, Lefohlt, Nelson, Wells, Bird, Barnes, Courtney, Ferguson, Holm, Leahy, Montgomery, Pope, Schmidt, Vernon, Woodward.

Fourth Company—Chief, McCauley. First Section—Chief, Gilpin; first petty officer, Cluverius; third, DuBose; members, Hepburn, Jonson, Boyd, Henderson, Leahy, Owens, Terry, Brockway, Farrin, Huntington, Mannix, Roper, Taylor, Blasel, Buchannon, Hardy, Fischer, Horne, Magill, Parry, Jamison, Sepley, Watson, Wright, and Wyman. Second Section—Chief, Wurtsbaugh; second petty officer, R. C. Walker; fourth, Yarnell; members, Gils, Overstreet, Duncan, Hernshaw, Miller, Roehle, Babcock, White, Elson, Herd, Hughes, Peterson, Smith, Williams, Black, Craighead, Frawley, Combs, Hurt, Morgan, Maguire, Royal, Spurrier, Wetchert.

Color Guard—Petty officers, McCarthy, Reynolds, Chase, and Hepburn.

Stevens Institute Notes.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 3.—A large number of the freshmen now wear the class cap that was adopted some days ago. It is maroon-colored, with "9 S 9" embroidered in white on the front.

The second issue of Life came out on Thursday. The number is considerably below the standard, but this is due in a great measure to the large number of vacancies in the Board of Editors. The board met on Thursday and chose Frederick Welles to fill the vacancy in the sophomore class, but postponed the choice of the editors from the junior and senior classes for a week.

The Junior Ball Committee met on Tuesday and decided to follow the custom of the previous classes, in having the ball in New-York, the difficulty in securing proper accommodations in Hoboken making this action necessary.

The new officers of the Southern Club are: Miller, '96, President; Chew, '97, Vice President; Hardie, '96, Secretary and Treasurer. The following names were elected to membership: Macbeth, '97; Powers, '97; Shippen, '96, and Scott, '98.

The Link Board has just posted a notice asking for literary contributions and sketches for The Link of '96. Headings and first letters are wanted, as well as other sketches.

At University of Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity has initiated the following freshmen: W. J. Craig, M. L. Hakes, C. E. Hyde, M. W. Lay, C. G. Orwen, H. W. Taylor, C. J. Twinn, and E. C. Wilson.

Anderson, '98, a member of the football eleven, was injured while making a tackle in the recent Buffalo-Rochester game, and will not be able to play again this season. The tendons were torn away from the bones of the knee, and he is obliged to go on crutches.

Simmons, the leader of the Glee Club, and W. A. Gracey, its director, are busily engaged in preparing for the musical season. The men who are doing the practice work as club members are Steitz, Chase, Barnum, McNall, Miller, Holmes, Dillman, Welt, English, Taylor, and Clement.

At the junior election on Wednesday the members of Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Psi joined forces with the Photepians, and elected the following-named officers: President—Tenney, Alpha Delta Phi; Vice President—M. D. Gray, Delta Psi; Secretary—H. L. Gray, Alpha Delta Phi; Treasurer—Fairbanks, Phothepian; Poet—Guoelman, Delta Psi; Orator—Phillips, Alpha Delta Phi; Toastmaster—Kenyon, Phothepian; Historian—Moore, Phothepian; Marshal—Williams, Psi Upsilon.

Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Johns Hopkins University has between five and six hundred students, a larger number than it has had any previous year. The Faculty, with minor exceptions, remains as it was last year.

Prof. Rowland has invented new instruments for measuring constant and intermittent currents of electricity. They are totally different from the instruments now in use.

President Eliot of Harvard University will be the orator at the celebration of College Day by the Woman's College Nov. 7. After the address a reception will be given to President Eliot. The college this week observed the centennial of the birth of Keats. Prof. F. R. Hutler delivered a lecture on the poet's life and works.

Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lehigh.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 3.—The management of the Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lehigh has decided upon the following Christmas trip to be taken by the clubs: Reading, Penn., on Dec. 31; Lebanon, Penn., Jan. 1; Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 2; Columbia, Penn., Jan. 3; York, Penn., Jan. 4; Chester, Penn., Jan. 6, and Philadelphia, Jan. 7. The Thanksgiving trip has not been decided upon as yet, but two trips are probable—one to Pittsburg, and the other to Washington and Annapolis. The first concert will be given here Nov. 23, and from the present outlook it will be up to the usual standard, as both clubs are practicing faithfully.

Baron Wilkes Bought by Col. Thayer.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 3.—George Leavitt has purchased for Col. John Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., the fourteen-year-old stallion Baron Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Belle Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen, for $25,000. He has thirty-six in the 2:30 class, and is considered the best trotting sire of his age living.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 9 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Italy direct, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Augusta Victoria");) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship City of Perth, (letters must be directed "per Perth";) at 12 M for Hayti direct.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other ports of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer (from New-Orleans); at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, P. R., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Port Darwin, from Baltimore, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Port Darwin";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allsa, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Tobasco, Frontera, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havellina via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havelius.")

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Progreso, per steamship Mexico, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Mexico.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Larger Volume of Business, but at the Expense of Values.

FOREIGN LIQUIDATION WELL DEFINED

Local Holdings Also Thrown Over—Uneasiness over the European Financial and Political Situation—Bearish Sentiments.

MONDAY—A. M.

There was more business done on the Stock Exchange last week, but it was at the expense of values. There was liberal selling of long stock for both domestic and foreign accounts. The foreign political situation was regarded as threatening, and, coming at a time when the speculative position in several of the leading foreign centres was strained, it induced liquidation not only of American but of all other investments. The disposition of the hour is to shorten sail and await events.

Local temper was by no means bullish, and it was not improved by the publication on Saturday of bearish sentiments by The Financial Chronicle, a journal until now disposed at all times to take a roseate view of the situation. On the same day Mr. Russell Sage gave out an interview in which he spoke anything but encouragingly of the commercial and financial situation, present and future.

Selling of the international stocks gave the tone to the railway list, in which some rather noteworthy declines are recorded. The Grangers are all down from 1½ points in St. Paul to 2⅝ in Atchison. Reading scored the heaviest loss—1¼ points. The selling began in London, and it was presumably based on early information concerning the character of the forthcoming plan of reorganization, which, it is said, involves heavy assessments on the stock and income bonds. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, an international stock, lost 3 points, and Louisville and Nashville, which is largely held abroad, 2⅝ points. Other declines which resulted from foreign information were in Atchison, Kansas and Texas preferred, Erie, Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific, and Wabash preferred. Stocks having a purely local market suffered in sympathy, the desire to liquidate having become general. Railway bonds were also lower.

During the week there was a sharp break in the speculative dealings in the Philadelphia Company, owned by the Electric Storage Battery Company of this city. These stocks had advanced very rapidly on excellent buying by investment and speculative interests, and on the market for the purpose of manipulating them, and when the market broke, owing to the failing of the bank, the financially weak were unable to liquidate their holdings. It was the thinning out of these stocks which caused the break, the influence of which was felt in this market for a couple of days. The industrial group was hard hit, particularly General Electric, Sugar, Tobacco, and Rubber.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing. Nov. 1.
Adams Express	141	137	140
American Cotton Oil	19½	18	19½
American Cotton Oil pf.	76	76	80½
American Express	116½	114	116½
*American Sugar Refining	102⅝	100⅝	102⅝
*Am. Sugar Refining pf.	108⅞	108	108⅞
American Tobacco	93	88¾	92½
American Tobacco pf.	109	106½	108½
At. T. & S. F. all in pd.	20½	17⅜	20½
At. T. & S. F. 4s, when iss.	80½	76¼	80½
Atlantic & Pacific	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	74	70	73½
*Bay State Gas	60	47	48
Canada Southern	59½	57	57½
Canadian Pacific	56½	54⅝	56½
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	18⅝	19½
Chicago Gas	80½	78½	78½
Chic. & Northwest	101½	98½	101½
Chic. & Eastern Ill. pf.	103	102	103
Chic. & Northwestern pf.	140½	139	140½
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	98	97¼	97¼
C. C. C. & St. Louis	78½	77	78
Col. Fuel & Iron	18½	17	15¼
Col. Hock. Val. & Toledo	25¾	23½	24
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	67½	66	66
Consolidated Gas Co.	149¼	147½	149
Delaware & Hudson	131¾	130	131
Del., Lacka. & Western	168	167¾	168
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	15	12	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	51½	49	34¾
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	24	22¾	24
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	100½
Erie Tel. & Telegraph	58½	50	54
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	28	40
General Electric	35½	20¼	35½
Green Bay & Win., t. r.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Illinois Central	100	99½	99½
Illinois Steel Company	70½	69¾	70
Iowa Central	10¼	10	10
Iowa Central pf.	35½	33	35½
Laclede Gas	24½	23½	20
Lake Erie & Western	22	22	16½
Lake Erie & Western pf.	76	73¾	69½
Lake Shore	150½	149½	131½
Long Island	85⅞	85½	..
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19¼	19	..
Louisville & Nashville	59	56¼	54½
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅞	8	7⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	27⅜	26½	21½
Manhattan Consolidated	106¼	105	106⅜
*Metropolitan Traction	107½	105	107⅜
Mexican National certs.	2	1¾	..
Mich. Peninsular Car pf.	62¾	62¾	..
Minn. & St. Louis	25	23½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	57¾	56	..
Minnesota Iron	68	67¼	..
Missouri Pacific	33½	30⅝	33
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16½	15½	13⅝
Missouri, K. & T. pf.	34⅝	32¼	32
Mobile & Ohio	23½	20	18¼
*National Lead Co.	33¼	30½	40
*National Lead Co. pf.	99¾	99	97½
National Linseed Oil	23½	23	21
National Starch 1st pf.	49½	49½	..
New-Jersey Central	110	108	92¾
New-York Central	100⅝	100¼	98½
N. Y. N. H. & H., all in. pd.	53	51	51¼
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	72	68½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	29	28
N.Y., L. E. & W., 2d in.pd.	13¼	12	13¼
N.Y., L.E.& W.pf.,2d in.pd.	24½	24½	26
New-York, Sus. & West.	12½	11¾	14⅞
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34⅜	33¼	44
Norfolk & Western	13¾	13¾	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	38	38	..
North American	13	11	22⅜
Northern Pacific	5	4¾	4
Northern Pacific pf.	5	4⅝	4½
Ontario & Western	18¾	16⅞	16⅞
Oregon Improvement	17⅝	17	15⅜
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7¾	6⅝	12⅜
Pacific Mail	9⅝	9	..
Pennsylvania	31⅝	27½	21⅜
Pennsylvania Coal	326	326	..
Philadelphia & Reading	18¼	13	18
P., C., C. & St. L.	18½	17	15¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	53½	52¼	42
Pullman Pal. Car Co.	171	167⅜	157½
St. Louis Southwestern	8¾	6⅝	4⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15	13⅝	9⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	42¼	41	34½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122¾	122½	110½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	115	115	..
Silver bullion certificates.	68⅛	68⅜	..
Southern Pacific	23¾	23	18½
Southern Railway	12	11⅝	12⅜
Southern Railway pf.	37	35¾	40½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38¾	36¼	16½
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	100	100	..
Texas Pacific	9¾	8¾	9¾
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	77	77	..
Toledo, A. A. & N. Mich.	1¼	1¼	5½
Union Pacific	18	11⅝	11⅞
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf.	5¼	4	..
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7¾	7¼	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14½	14	..
U. S. Cordage stfd., t. r.	20½	20¼	..
United States Rubber	40	36½	40½
United States Rubber pf.	93½	92¾	96¼
*United States Leather	13¼	11⅝	..
*United States Leather pf.	72⅞	69⅝	59½
Wabash	8¾	7⅞	6½
Wabash pf.	21⅜	20	14⅜
Wells-Fargo Express	100	95	..
Western Union Telegraph	91¼	90¼	87¼
*Western Union Beef	13½	12¾	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	13⅜	11
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45½	43	41⅛

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $904,700. The banks now hold $17,594,400 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $1,801,000, an increase in specie of $1,057,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $350,100, a decrease in deposits of $790,800, and an increase in circulation of $402,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Nov. 2, '95.	Oct. 26, '95.	Nov. 3, '94.
Loans	$500,681,800	$502,492,800	$500,822,000
Specie	84,208,800	83,151,700	93,755,600
Legal tenders	86,851,200	86,201,300	118,224,900
Net deposits	520,802,400	530,653,200	595,164,900
Circulation	14,452,800	14,050,300	11,517,800

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Nov. 2, '95.	Oct. 26, '95.	Nov. 3, '94.
Specie	$84,208,800	$83,151,700	$93,755,600
Legal tenders	86,851,200	86,201,300	118,224,900
Total reserve	$150,060,000	$140,353,000	$211,980,500
Reserve required	132,465,600	132,663,300	148,766,225
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$17,594,400	$16,689,700	$63,204,275

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$17,594,400	1889	$791,975
1894	65,267,275	1888	7,126,175
1893	52,014,150	1887	13,720,225
1892	2,078,525	1886	9,786,550
1891	12,338,225	1885	5,632,900

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was a little more active. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent., the average being about 2½ per cent. Time money was in light demand. Rates were per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was not in large supply, but the demand was fair. Rates were at 4@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for four months' commission-house bills and prime four months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for prime six months' and good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £178,871 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 58.07, became 58.63. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,781,000f in gold and 26,350,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was strong throughout the week. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.86½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88⅝ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87@$4.87⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for demand, $4.89@$4.89⅛ for cables, francs, and $4.86@$4.86⅛ for commercial.

In continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16¾ and 5.15⅜@5.15⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 15c. discount; Boston, 30c. discount; San Francisco, Sight, 15c. discount; Telegraphic transfers, 5c. premium; Charleston, Buying, par; Selling, $1 premium; New Orleans, Commercial, 50c. per $1,000 discount; Bank, par. Savannah, Buying, par; Selling, 75c. per $1,000 premium. Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, 25c. per $1,000 premium for parties selling to premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68@68⅛.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51½c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,037,893, and the exports for the same period $20,708,479. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,290,086. The net exports in 1894 were $20,281,887, in 1893, $12,479,195, and in 1892, $51,110,195.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Consolidated Gas	1
Met. Traction	½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	6¾
U. S. Leather	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	1½

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	3
Am. Tobacco	¾
At. T. & S. F. all in pd.	2¾
At. T. & S. F. pf. when issued	2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1¼
Chicago Gas	1½
Chic. & Northwest	1¾
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	1¼
Chic. Rock Island & Pacific	1¼
Del., Lack. & Western	1¾
Illinois Central	1¼
Lake Shore	1½
Long Island	1
Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Minn. Iron	1¼
Mo. Pacific	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Mobile & Ohio	1½
Nat. Lead Co.	1¼
N. J. Central	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d, in. pd.	1¼
Nor. & West. pf.	1¼
Nor. Pacific pf.	¾
Pacific Mail	1
Phil. & Reading	2¼
P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
Pullman Car	2¾
St. P. & Omaha	3⅝
Tenn. C. & I.	1¾
Tenn. C. & I. pf.	1¼
Union Pacific	2
U. P., Den. & Gulf	1¼
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Wabash pf.	2¼
W., N. Y. & Penn. inc.	1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Erie 2d con cfs.	1
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1895	1
Missouri Pacific tr. 5s	2
Rochester & Pittsburg 1st	1½
St. Paul 1st, C. & Mo. R. 6s	1½
Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	1½

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st, when issued	2
At., Col. & Pacific 1st	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. 4s, when issued	1¾
Atchison, T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. adj. 4s, when iss.	3¼
Colorado Midland 4s, t. r.	3¼
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	2⅝
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1½
Kan. Pac. con.	1¼
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2
Kan. & Tex. 4s	1¾
Kan. & Tex. 2d	1⅜
Lehigh & W. B. con. as	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. con.	2½
Or. Imp. 1st pf.	1¾
Or. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1
Or. R. & N. con. 5s, r.	1
P. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	2½
P. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	1¾
P. & Rdg. 3d pf. inc.	3¾
St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st, t. r.	3½
San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	1¼
Tex. Pac. 1st	1
Tex. Pac. 2d	1½
Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st, t. r.	1¼
U. Pac. col tr. notes	1¼
U. P., D. & G. 5s	1¼
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1¾
Wabash 2d	2¼
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Despite the weakness in the stock market, the demand for high-grade investments has continued large. High prices still rule, and the demand shows no abatement. Very few bonds have come on the market, and those that did were rapidly absorbed. Nearly all the very high-grade railroad bonds are now selling on from a 3½ to 3¾ per cent. basis, and a bond netting 4 per cent. in any way first class is an exception. On the other hand, the speculative bond market has been weak, in sympathy with the stock market, though dealings were not on a large scale. Reading securities have been especially weak, declining from 3 to 4 points on the rumor that the reorganization plan was ready for announcement, and that the different grades of income bonds would have to bear heavy assessments. Northern Pacific seconds were higher and in good demand on the announcement that Judge Lacombe has admitted their committee as parties to the foreclosure proceedings. Terminal Association of St. Louis 5s were in demand and some large transactions were reported in the neighborhood of 103 and interest.

There was relatively more activity in traction and gas securities than in railroads. The bonds of the Columbus Gas Company and the New-York and East River Gas Company, mentioned in these columns last week, were in active demand and higher, Columbus Gas 5s, having sold up to 95 and interest, and New-York and East River firsts to 100. Traction securities were only fairly active, Buffalo 5s declined about 1 per cent. Quotations for the bonds of the Bridgeport, Columbus, Newark, and Rochester Companies were practically unchanged. Government bonds were distinctly easier, with but little demand apparent.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Oct. 31, 1895	£41,701,020	
Nov. 1, 1894	36,177,478	

BANK OF FRANCE.

Oct. 31, 1895	78,159,413	£18,327,600
Nov. 1, 1894	76,130,182	19,566,974

BANK OF GERMANY.

Oct. 31, 1895	32,491,340	13,021,860
Nov. 1, 1894	35,735,000	11,911,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Oct. 31, 1895	22,733,000	12,886,000
Nov. 1, 1894	15,012,000	11,610,000

SPAIN.

Oct. 31, 1895	8,001,000	11,000,000
Nov. 1, 1894	8,001,000	9,821,000

NETHERLANDS.

Oct. 31, 1895	4,270,000	6,705,000
Nov. 1, 1894	4,073,000	6,780,000

BELGIUM.

Oct. 31, 1895	2,886,667	1,423,333
Nov. 1, 1894	2,185,333	1,501,667

Total last week	£190,518,149	£94,151,853
Corresponding week 1894	178,402,811	96,189,967
Week ending Oct. 24	180,187,137	95,135,987
Corresponding week last year	178,972,531	95,901,333

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,502,816
Corresponding week 1894	10,078,218
Since Jan. 1, 1895	191,055,213
Corresponding period 1894	208,102,078

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,060,066
Corresponding week 1894	5,705,956
Since Jan. 1, 1895	220,544,255
Corresponding period 1894	200,212,088

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$55,045
Corresponding week 1894	30,913
Since Jan. 1, 1895	2,740,473
Corresponding period 1894	18,748,052

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,007,268
Corresponding week 1894	580,737
Since Jan. 1, 1895	102,730,237
Corresponding period 1894	111,730,000

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending Nov. 2	$827,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 26	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 19	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 12	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Oct. 5	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 28	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 21	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 14	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Sept. 7	1,000,251,024
Exchanges for week ending Aug. 31	1,000,251,024
Balances for week ending Nov. 2	97,981,000
Balances for week ending Oct. 26	97,981,000
Balances for week ending Sept. 28	97,981,000

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Nov. 2. The local security market showed a little more activity this week. Trades were reported in Commercial Union Telegraph, Commerce Insurance, Westcott Express, common and preferred; Troy City Railway, and National Exchange Bank stocks. The bond market also showed some activity. Steinways bonds led the list, and, on rumors that the ownership had changed hands, advanced about 2 per cent., to 111½ bid. Among the changes in prices were an advance of 1½ per cent. on the bid price for Celluloid, and an advance of 1 cent for Troy City Railway. Manhattan Oil was offered down 5 per cent. for a small lot. Troy Gas debentures are offered a point lower. The Albany Railway has issued a call notifying holders of debenture bonds that they may be converted into stock at par.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	115	125
Albany Railroad stock	135	..
*Albany R. R. con. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 6s	101½	..
*Albany Railroad gtd. 6s	120	125
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	106	..
Celluloid Company	65	68
Commercial Insurance Company	99	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	95	97½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	40
Manhattan Oil Co., Lima, Ohio.	80	85
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1930	105	108
National Commercial Bank	111	112½
National Exchange Bank	330	..
(New-York Air-Brake Company	115	117½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	7	8
New-York State Bank	103	106
Park Bank	200	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	125	..
Saratoga & Lake Placid Railroad	180	..
South End Bank	60	90
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	57	90
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	111½	112½
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	25	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	100	..
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	109	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	104	..
Westcott Express Company	102½	103½
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113½	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co.	52	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 2.—The local market has ruled dull and weak. The tractions were affected somewhat by the slump in Philadelphia, where a considerable amount of Pittsburg, Duquesne, and Birmingham traction stocks are held. Prices average lower for the shares, but the bonds remain firm. Yesterday the Fort Pitt Traction Company assumed control of the Citizens' under the lease for 950 years, but there was no change in the officials of the operating department. Under the terms of the lease the Citizens' stock will not be entitled to any rental until next May, the $180,000 guaranteed being payable in two equal semi-annual payments. Doubt as to whether the Citizens will pay a dividend out of the surplus earnings of the past four months has caused the stock to weaken. The natural gas stocks are weak and lower. The Philadelphia Company has brought in some good gas wells and gas during the past few days in its new fields, but the expense of laying new pipe lines thereto is so great that traders believe there will not be much profit left when the gas is delivered. Westinghouse Electric declined, in sympathy with the weakness in industrial stocks in the East, but Air Brake was firm on very light offerings. Next week the local Exchange will attempt to introduce trading in New-York stocks and grain. The money market is firm and unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley Gas	71	74
Philadelphia Co.	14½	14¾
Central Traction	26½	27
Citizens' Traction	27	27¼
Pleasant Valley	37½	37¾
Pittsburg & Birmingham	20¾	21¼
Duquesne Traction	15¾	16
United States & Signal	13¾	14½
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	143½	145

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 2.—Local stocks for the week have shown little or no feature. Prices as a rule were firmer and the market generally was quiet.

Bank stocks were closely held and few sales of note were made. Insurance stocks were inactive, with prices the same as last week, and no reported sales. The illuminating stocks were quiet and firm; a small lot of Providence Gas sold at 80½, and Narragansett Electric Light changed hands at 97½.

The local money market rules somewhat firmer, with rates for commercial paper still quoted at 5@6 per cent., and call loans between banks at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I. report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	115	120
Atlantic	330	340
Blackstone Canal	140	150
Citizens	150	..
Commercial	230½	..
Eagle	97	101
Fifth	95½	96½
First	170	172
Fourth	134½	..
Globe	120	..
High Street	114½	..
Lime Rock	90	..
Manufacturers'	70	..
Merchants	150	..
Mechanics	60	61
National Exchange	100	..
National of North America	111	113½
National Commerce	111	..
Old	175	..
Providence	170	..
Phenix	150	..
Rhode Island	237	238
Roger Williams	235	..
Second	78	..
Third	156	..
Traders	80	90
Westminster	140	..
Weybosset	15	35

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	97	..
Slater	227	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	130	140
Union Trust Company	300	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	300	..
B. H. & E.	100	..
B. H. & E. 1st mtg. bonds	105¾	107
Providence & Springfield	137	..
Providence & Worcester	137	..
Providence & War	137	..
Providence & Warren & Boston	234	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	213½	214
American Supply	7	7½
Atwood & Sims	7	7½
Barker Manufacturing	81	90
Barker Manufacturing pf.	117	118½
Brayton Ferry Works	100	104½
Brayton Ferry Works pf.	100	104½
National Ball Bearing Rail Co.	100	104½
Providence Dyeing, Bleaching & Finishing	100	104½
Rhode Island Perkins U. S.	85	90
Rhode Island Perkins U. S. pf.	91	95

INSURANCE.

Equitable	105	61
Merchants'	105	..
Prov. Washington	48½	50

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	91	..
Providence Gas	80½	82
Providence Gas	80½	..
Providence Telephone	130	135
Providence Electric Protect.	130	135
Woonsocket Electric	120	121

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	80½	..
Prov. & Stonington S. S.	140	70

SALES.

19 Roger Williams 68
5 Providence Gas 80¾
Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The rates of discount during the past week were firm at ⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, and ¼ per cent. for thirty-day bills. The moneys paid by China to Japan as part of the war indemnity, which amount remains at present in bank here, has hitherto not affected the market. It is expected that much of the money will be expended here in the purchase of war material and stores. The tone of the silver market was firmer.

The stock market was agitated and nervous, owing to political rumors and the overloaded condition of the European bourses. The recent speculation in mining securities was greatest on the Continent, where the losses on the decline were heavier than they were in London. Consols were down 7-16.

American railroad securities were neglected and drooping. Following are the declines: Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 3½; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé A's, 2¼; do. common, and Louisville and Nashville each 2⅜; Northern Pacific, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific debentures, each 1½; Union Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred, Norfolk & Western, New-York Central, and Denver & Rio Grande common, each 1¼; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 1, and Illinois Central, ½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for stock of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company have been notified that payment must be made for the third instalment on or before Nov. 21, and for the fourth instalment on or before Dec. 23, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London. Certificates for receipts must be presented at the time of payment, so that the same may be indorsed thereon.

The Luck Tenders Made to Help.

From The Amsterdam Sentinel.

On Thursday Uncle Jake Snell, Superintendent of Section 3 of the Erie Canal, with a bag of gold, started in at Rocky Rift feeder to come down the line, making disbursements for the month of September. When he struck Crouse's Locks, at Mindenville, the tenders were there, and each man put out his hand for his usual $44.50. Instead of this sum, $32 was dropped into each extended paw. The boys wanted to know the cause of the shortness; they couldn't understand it; they had put in a full month, in sunshine and in wet weather, and they felt that unless the appropriation for the canals was temporarily short, $44.50 should be forthcoming. Uncle Jake, without a blush on his genial and expansive countenance, told the boys that a big and expensive Republican campaign was on hand and that the wheels must be lubricated; that the boys ought to be willing to aid the good cause without a demurrer. But they put up a protest, without avail, and the same thing occurred at all the locks from Rocky Rift to this city. Thus, something like $300 was wrung out of the poor fellows who raise the paddies. And we are told that there are other assessments to follow.

Stole a Teacher's Pocketbook.

Mrs. Harriet Benjiman, a school teacher living at 68 Fifth Avenue, was robbed by a pickpocket in a Lexington Avenue cable car Saturday afternoon. She discovered the robbery before the pickpocket had left the car, and raised an outcry. The thief ran up the street, with Mrs. Benjiman and a number of the passengers in pursuit. He was caught by Detective McCauley as he was running along Third Avenue, near Fifty-ninth Street.

The pickpocket was afterward identified as Joseph Harris, alias Allen, a professional thief, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. Magistrate Cornell, in the York

BROTHER-IN-LAW STABBED HIM

JOHN FLOOD DYING AS THE RESULT OF A SUNDAY FIGHT.

Wounded by Joseph Halpin, He Was Prevented from Killing His Assailant with an Axe.

John Flood of 553 First Avenue, and Joseph Halpin, his brother-in-law, had a desperate fight yesterday morning in Flood's apartments. As a result Flood is at the point of death from a stab wound in the abdomen, and Halpin is suffering from a severe scalp wound and possible fracture of the skull. Both men are prisoners in Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner Fitzpatrick took Flood's ante-mortem statement yesterday.

Flood told the Coroner that he was in his apartments at 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon when Halpin came in intoxicated. Halpin was quarrelsome, and Flood asked him to leave. Halpin refused to go, and took a knife out of his pocket. Flood seized a piece of wood to defend himself. Halpin made a lunge with his knife. The blade entered Flood's abdomen. Flood struck Halpin on the head.

Flood ran into a back room for an axe to renew the fight on a better footing. Halpin was in the hallway at this time, and Flood was rushing at him with the axe when a policeman from the East Thirty-fifth Street police station, who had been attracted by an outcry from some of the neighbors, ran up the stairway and stopped the fight just as Flood was about to swing the axe.

Flood did not think he was dangerously hurt, but the doctors in Bellevue Hospital found that the knife had gone deep, and that Flood had little chance of recovery.

STABBED AT A CARD GAME.

John Duffy Said to be Dying of a Wound Inflicted by E. F. Beecher.

Two longshoremen—Edward F. Beecher and John Duffy—fought Saturday afternoon over a game of cards, and Beecher stabbed Duffy in the abdomen. Duffy walked to the Elizabeth Street Station, told of the stabbing, and said Beecher did it.

Beecher was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Simms, in the Tombs Police Court. A policeman produced a certificate from the Hudson Street Hospital, stating that Duffy will probably die.

Before arraigning Beecher in court, the policeman took him to Duffy's bedside in the hospital, and as he reached there he stepped forward with extended hand, and said to Duffy:

"Hello, John; shake hands." Duffy looked at him and replied:

"No, you won't, you stabbed me."

Magistrate Simms committed Beecher without bail to await the result of Duffy's injury.

STABBED IN A BARROOM.

Francis McMahon Says Blanco or Marin Burns Attacked Him.

Joseph Blanco, a saloon keeper of 6 Battery Place, and Maria Burns who tends bar for him, were in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, held without bail, by Magistrate Simms to await the result of a stab wound which Francis McMahon of 21 West Street says either one of them inflicted upon him Sunday night, Oct. 27. McMahon is in so dangerous a condition that Coroner Fitzpatrick was called into the house some Saturday night to take his ante-mortem statement.

McMahon said he was endeavoring to get into Blanco's saloon when Blanco and the woman stopped him. In the struggle which ensued he says one of them stabbed him in the back. Blanco, who is a cripple and has been carried into court, denied the stabbing, and said McMahon broke into the hallway of his place, shattering the plate glass in the storm door as he did so. He could account for the man's injuries only by his being cut by the flying glass.

Because of his condition Blanco was taken from the Tombs police court to the Hudson Street Hospital, a prisoner.

A FAMILY LONG UNBROKEN BY DEATH

Golden Wedding of a Georgia Couple Having Ten Children.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Several Macon people on Wednesday went up to Pope's Ferry, where Mr. and Mrs. Mason Davis, at their lovely country home, celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Davis is seventy-three and his wife seventy-two. They have never had a death in their family of ten children and twenty-two grandchildren. The youngest grandchild is nine weeks old. All of the children and twenty-one of the twenty-two grandchildren were present at the celebration. The presents were numerous, and consisted principally of gold dollars.

Ten long tables in the yard, fresh peaches were served, and there were various other evidences of Mr. Davis's thrift and progress as a farmer.

It was an unusually bright and happy gathering, and the venerable couple rejoiced with their children that they had all been spared for such an occasion. The hearts of all were made glad. The visiting friends were delighted to witness the delicate manifestations of that beautiful love which makes home a paradise on earth.

At the end of fifty years as man and wife it was the proud boast of Mr. and Mrs. Davis that no couple could be happier. They have reared a family of noble, upright sons and daughters, and, as the time approaches for rendering a final account, the knowledge of this fact affords the aged couple much comfort.

Long Voyages to San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 27.

The British ship Carnedd Llewelyn arrived yesterday, after a memorable passage of 155 days, from Liverpool. On the last day of July the ship ran into a hurricane, which lasted for thirty-six hours. While on the way here two of the sailors, Frank Kawella and Richard O'Brien, died. The British ship Helga arrived from Swansea. She was at the top of the list from that port, too, but her passage was an ordinary one. Her run from Swansea occupied 102 days. Nearly thirty vessels are now considered due here. It is supposed all of them have been held back by the calms and head winds. The insurance men are having very interesting times over what they consider overdue vessels. Fifty per cent. is quoted on the Harcraig, bound from New-York to Shanghai. Fifteen per cent. has been offered on the Lord Brassey, bound from Shanghai for this port. The Star of Austria and the Lord Spencer are still on the list. The ship now overdue, with their contents, are valued at $6,000,000.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place at 111 Broadway to-day:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles C. Sanders, referee, 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, 50.6 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $1,360.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Edgar Logan, referee, plot, 114 by 120, on south side of Third Avenue, Wakefield; also lot adjoining to the west, containing one-eighth acre.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis D. Hoyt, referee, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, three-story frame building in front and two-story frame in rear. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainerd, Jr., referee, 8 East Ninety-second Street, south side, 158 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 17 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling; also the right, title and interest of Thomas Graham and wife to strip adjoining to the eastward, 3.11 1-3 by 100.8½; also right of way and easement to light and air on strip 3.10 2-3 by 100.8½. Due on judgment, $23,830.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—The Court will convene at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions. The day calendar of non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Levy vs. Marks. 2—Lindenmeyer vs. Oppenheimer. 3—Pompton Steel and Iron Company vs. Hicks. 4—Heins vs. Ramme.

Class IV.—5—Van Brunt vs. Underhill. 6—Lockwood vs. Weber.

Class VII.—7—Ranne Fibre Company vs. Fibre Chamois Company. 8—Markowitz vs. Vest Makers' Union. 9—Pellegrini vs. Hollinder.

Class VIII.—10—Midden vs. Wilson. 11—Praget vs. Strauss. 12—Jelinek vs. Jelinek. 13—Taylor vs. Jones. 14—The People, &c. vs. Gross. 15—The People vs. McGloin. 16—Kniedtsen vs. Kniedtsen. 17—Newton vs. Lyman. 18—Weil vs. Bernstein. 19—Weil vs. Steinberg. 20—Lyman vs. Busche. 21—Parretta vs. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company. 22—Lynds vs. Stuart. 23—Rosenfeld vs. Philipp. 24—Shaw vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 25—Matter of United States and Brazil Steamship Company. 26—Tweed vs. Price. 27—Matter of Indestructible Clay Wick Company. 28—Bendheim vs. Kerbs. 29—Young vs. United States Book Company. 30—Matter of Adams. 31—Matter of Du Bois Manufacturing Company. 32—Collins vs. Brandt. 33—Elkins vs. Silverman. 34—Polhemus vs. Aldrich. 35—Frank vs. Kirms. 36—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Kearny. 37—Meiching vs. Liebert. 38—Colwell vs. Colwell. 39—French vs. Laurence. 40—August vs. Albert. 41—Palumbo vs. Associazione Fraternal Italiana. 42—Rector, &c., of Grace Church vs. Doulon. 43—Adams vs. United States Electric Forging Company. 44—Mahoney vs. O'Brien. 45—Matter of Bell. 46—Carey vs. Carey. 47—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 48—Matter of Ransom. 49—Husted vs. Thomson. 50—Klein vs. Willinger. 51—Baring vs. Waterbury. 52—Hoolan vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 53—Merserau Comany vs. Washburn. 54—Lynch vs. Clark. 55—Moore vs. Evans. 56—Millis vs. Garone. 57—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timoney. 58—Ridley vs. Williams. 59—People, &c. vs. Brookfield. 60—Wimmer vs. Gramm. 61—Wilson vs. Craft. 62—Matter of Bixby & Co. 63—Leddy vs. Bank for Savings. 64—Leddy vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 65—People, &c. vs. Cullinan. 66—Same vs. Oberg. 67—Same vs. McNamee. 68—Mahn vs. Bernstein. 69—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.—2—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company. 200—Elsner vs. Elsner. 283—O'Neill vs. O'Neill. 296—Fischer vs. Ocean Navigation Police Union. 302—Hoffman vs. Kroger. 284—Hammond vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 257—Ernst vs. New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. 313—Higgins vs. Tefft. 303—Bischoff vs. Engel. 309—Royal Benefit Society vs. Chronicle Company. 318—Harris vs. Blynn. 319—Ropes vs. Arbuthnot. 320—Evans vs. Ogsbury. 332—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company vs. Koehler. 321—Wehner vs. Shuman. 322—Smith vs. Smith. 323—Baily vs. Bernstein. 324—Cormack vs. McNell. 325—Third National Bank vs. Sibley. 326—Cole vs. Cragin. 333—Weidenwann vs. Woodcock. 327—Southgate vs. Southgate. 328—Stevens vs. Sun. 329—Patterson vs. Fyffe. 330—O'Reilly vs. Cohen. 331—Hirsch vs. Mayer. Divorce.—2480—McGee vs. McGee. 3090—Canning vs. Canning. 3086—Smith vs. Smith. 3087—Belyea vs. Belyea. 3088—Ruthburg vs. Ruthburg. 3295—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 3296—Mackey vs. Mackey. 3353—Hamovitz vs. Hamovitz. 3357—Lenk vs. Lenk. 3358—King vs. King. 3359—Many vs. Many. 3360—Koethen vs. Koethen. 3361—Hopkins vs. Hopkins. 3362—Kramer vs. Kramer. 3363—Forehand vs. Forehand.

Law and Fact.—2080—Bauer vs. Macauley. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 2409—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Seaver. 2412—Leopold vs. Schleissner. 2449—Parsons vs. Telter. 2214—Kablenzer vs. Rosenfeld. 1892—Ross vs. Oberscheidew. 2063—Hornberger vs. Miller. 2364—Gibbons vs. Lawry. 1887—Metropolitan Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Spitz. 2362—Electric Power Company vs. Mayor. 2226—Gilsey vs. Ingersoll. 2384—Jacobus vs. Livingston. 2406—Costa vs. Oppenheimer. 1018—Levy vs. Brooks. 412—Passavant vs. Rosenthal. 1855—Laganfeli vs. Kirsch. 1527—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 1402—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1272—Fire Department Signal Company vs. Baker. 3058—Milbank vs. Weston. 476—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3593—Baldwin vs. Goldsmith. 3816—Rosenbaum vs. Patterson. 7144—Gamble vs. Latham. 3712—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 7071—Isaacs vs. National Union. 6872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7051—Benedetto vs. Comes. 2055—Shearer vs. Sawyer. 6870—Orchard Quarry Company vs. Squier. 2084—Lestienne vs. Jerkowski. 2985—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 2986—Same vs. same. 5054—Williamson vs. Johnson. 6705—Murray vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3454—Jacobsen vs. Shedlinsky. 3538—Stephens vs. Shaw. 5906—Williams vs. Hays. 7443—Graff vs. Breen. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 7879—Zichley vs. Stadecker. 7236—Seligman vs. Hayes. 6549—Bissonnette vs. Wilson. 626—Springer vs. Westcott. 5442—Sachs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6386—Todd vs. Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Company. 3528—Printers' Exchange Company vs. Gaily.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Calendar of November term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for November term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Tarrytown Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1400—Camacho vs. Hamilton Bank Note and Engraving Company. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Unsen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1444—Brown vs. Bellonl. 3055—Smith vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1150—Thomas vs. Schwoering. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1636—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1116—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1384—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 336—Tenoyer vs. Villing. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1408—Casalegli vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2086—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1599—Campbell vs. Prague. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Selkes vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 923—Brainerd Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 894—Keeler vs. Blaut. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Demurrers.—885—Merchant vs. Merchant. 886—New-York Land Improvement Company vs. Chapman. 887—Independent Order Ahavas Israel vs. New-York Press Company, Limited.

Law and Fact.—478—Greenfarb vs. Greenfarb. 507—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company vs. Dreyer. 542—Feldman vs. Umstein. 588—Strauss vs. Strauss. 909—Finnegan vs. Finnegan. 612—Solomon vs. Goldberg. 622—Gilbert vs. McKenna. 623—Same vs. same. 624—Same vs. same. 625—Same vs. same. 630—Towle vs. L'Amereux. 644—Patton vs. Patton. 620—McGuire vs. Rosendorf. 570—Pivovar vs. Pivovar. 550—Gurley vs. Seagriet.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

971—Siefke vs. Siefke. 1234—Hom Yong Moy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1478—Croft vs. Beach. 1249—Goodwin vs. The Mayor, &c. 478—Alger vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 1655—Ensign vs. Hooker. 896—Mott vs. Mott. 1595—Terry vs. Continental National Bank. 904—Martin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 977—Hallam vs. Pollion.

CIRCUIT COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

934—Hall vs. Betts. 1458—Redell vs. Hansen. 999—Wilson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 997—Dearborn vs. Dever. 798—Tighlman vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1071—Roberts vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1074—Kampbell vs. Hall. 1087—Ames vs. Kelly. 1087—Dowd vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1080—Foley vs. Mail and Express Publishing Company. 1089—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Lauer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Fact.—Estates of: 280—Catharine M. Kennedy. 228—John H. Chambers. 231—Henry Ten Brook Gamage.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Lilian De Forest Bartlett, Edmund Barrett, Marie Mansanec, Frank Boyesen, Maria A. Vornwald, Alexander E. Kursheedt, George I. Tyson. At 2 P. M.: Michael J. Otter, William Herring, Edward Moran, Ralfe L. H. Slocum, Christina Hoffman, Maria L. Mulhearn.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1078—Charlotte Elizabeth Gray. 1092—Samuel Newman. 1094—David Hall. 1095—Ann Panting. 1097—Mary Frances Baker. 1096—Bertha Jacobs. 1100—Martha V. Wilson. 1101—Mary Keefe. 1103—Wilhelmine D. Schott. 1104—Philippina Samek. 1105—Charles H. Williamson. 1106—Louis Landsberger. 1090—Amelia V. Wilson. 1099—Marcellus Fryer. 998½—John Iee. 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 1080—Henry Olsen. 1077—Alexander Melville. 1098—Benjamin F. Constable. 1093—Magdalena Merkel. 1096—John Schmitt. 1098—Rosina Blum. 1107—Frances Louise Byrne. 1108—Johanna Canehaus. 1109—Ellen Halligan. 1110—John B. Haskin. 1111—Thomas Gillis. 1112—Jane A. Dwyer (formerly Jane A. Tamajo). 1060—Helen B. O'Donnell. 1113—Lost will of Johann A. H. J. Kruper.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hotty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.

838—Schneider vs. Leistner. 447—Berroll vs. Woolsey. 118—McDonegal vs. Hunt. 441—Ransom vs. Wheatwright. 455—Frankowitts vs. Koehler. 107—Allen vs. Juch. 448—Hand vs. Wilson. 450½—Byrnes vs. Baldwin. 525—Eichhold vs. Tiffany. 209—Killitz vs. Williams. 451—Steininger vs. Freedman. 97—Louis vs. Cohen. 522—Bibo vs. Day. 454—Foster vs. Trautmann. 245—Kaplan vs. Hutkoff. 303—St. Clair vs. Leichtaler. 130—Faber vs. Birnbach. 420—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 281—Amblard vs. Frank. 528—Nelson vs. Baldwin. 194—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 299—Gelb vs. Levy. 327—Solomon vs. Bench. 3—Perkins vs. Cole. 6—Edward Barr Company vs. Lockitt. 7—Schwoppenhauser vs. Mull. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 84—Copeland vs. Rose. 88—Tobin vs. Bank for Savings. 2,502—Kahn vs. Goodstein.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.

433—Tausek vs. Crompton. 477—Garcia vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company. 478—Same vs. Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company. 479—Same vs. Broadway Fire Insurance Company. 480—Same vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 18—Lang vs. Cooley. 19—McLoughlin vs. Pasco. 20—Talcott vs. Cowdry. 2605—Hart vs. Tamsen. 130—Clemmons vs. Bouman. 1,994—Lee vs. Kennedy. 99—Blank vs. Spies. 100—Herrmann vs. same. 254—Klipatrick vs. Ludwig Carved Moulding Company. 255—Pearsall vs. Bonell. 419—Friend vs. Yetter. 49—Steinau vs. Strong Pantaloon Company. 2008—Garrity vs. Crane. 190—Murtha vs. Rosendorf. 284—Zuckermann vs. Silverstein. 248—Bellinger vs. Harris. 248—Schallman vs. Fechter. 268—Collins vs. Kent. 200—Unsworth vs. Dienst. 408—Weil vs. Klages. 412—De la Vergn Refrigerating Machine Company vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. 485—H. Clauson & Son Printing Company vs. Regan. 389—Press Publishing Company vs. Verlach. 399—Same vs. Block. 400—Webber vs. Lawrence. 420—Fidelity Casualty Company vs. Tynberg. 484—Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Butterford.

Motions noticed for the day will be entered on the calendar for trial.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15, City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

2039—Kessel vs. Kere. 2575—Flood vs. Clear. 381—Barnes vs. Mengis. 1721—Sheridan vs. Traiglis. 1568—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 1726—Mathes vs. Fetch. 1837—Hance vs. Packer. 2397—Hirsch vs. Well. 2396—Same vs. same. 1759—Jenner vs. Kent. 2298—Hart vs. Hamburg. 2365—Corbin vs. Hawkes Manufacturing Company. 2537—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Mohlenbrock. 2525—Travis vs. Blair. 1907—National Mercantile Company vs. United States Fire Company. 1796—McConnell vs. Bonnell. 1824—Moir vs. Pearsall. 1906—Green vs. Frank. 2602—Hall vs. Waters. 2782—Layton vs. Thomson. 2674—Hoey vs. Tucker. 1295—Guarino vs. Rosapepe. 1969—Koch vs. Webb. 2570—Smith vs. Van Wil. 2001—The Helson Company vs. Hess. 2711—Keogh vs. Fox. 2706—Levy vs. Bechtold. 2092—Hoagland vs. Johnson. 2704—Wild vs. Blumenthal. 2747—Hardy vs. Johnston.

Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 495½.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

Pleadings.—1—William F. Lennon, Peter Comes, John Gleaves, and Timothy Ornsby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John McKenna. 2—John Reilly. 3—Christopher Belz. 4—Sarah Monoughan. 5, 6—Dennis McCarthy. 6—John Murphy. 7—Edward Friedman. 8—Michael McGarr. 9—Jeremiah J. Lynch. 10—John Wilson. 11—Patrick P. Cassidy. 12—Edward Hollahan. 13—John Choit.

Pleadings.—1—Pesquael Vitai. 2—Lung Gee Mong, Gee Lee Yuck, Lee Ng Bing, Charlie On, and Lon Yon. 3—Edward Donnelly. 4—Charlie Quon. 5—Jacob Britz. 6—Antonio Geroso. 7—Patrick Wiley. 8—Harry Young. 9—John Lacage. 11—John A. Salsma. 12—Max Friedlander. 13—Peter Ford. 14—James Hart. 15—Patrick Gillen and John Foley. 16—John Brown. 17—Frank Reilly and James Smith. 18—Charles Frank. 19—John Williams. 20—William Herbert. 21—David F. Saltzman. 22—Abraham Newman. 23—Herman Bartkowski. 24—Nelly Harrison. 25—Minnie Weiss. 26—Jennie Howard. 27—Lillie Cohen. 28—Cornelius B. Parker. 29—Henry Nunnenkaup. 30—Leberla Battista. 31—William Gentz. 32—John H. Joyce. 33—Thomas Cardrigan. 34—William Lutjens. 35—Henry Witt. 36—Adolph S. Grundman. 4.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Joseph Redmond. 2—John Feeney. 3—Joseph White. 4—Martin Weston. 5—Richard J. Connors. 6—Albert Jacoby. 7—William J. Walker. 8—John Corbett. 9—Henry Klein. 10—John Barandon and Leo Cohen. 11—George Stewart. 12—John Dolan. 13—John Smith. 14—John Jennings. 15—Maggie Brown. 16—Dennis Sheehan. 17—Benjamin McKithen. 18—Daniel Taylor. 19—Henry W. Lang. 20—Dennis Harrigan, Bernard Mayer, and Henry Rubin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Isaac Levy. 2—Philip Levy.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.

Greenwood Cemetery, &c., vs. Barnett—John B. Pine.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Goldman vs. Miller—Augustus C. Brown.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Ekenroth vs. Egan—O. H. Sanderson.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Master of Hamilton Park Company—Edward H. Ladew.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 190—Kabachinick vs. Kabatchinick. 200—Arthur, Jr., vs. Kellogg. 116—Hobbs vs. Dalton. 167—Wickham vs. Roby. 206—Sailing vs. De Roy. 208—Woodhaven Gas Light Company vs. Citizens' Gas Light Company. 210—Furguson vs. Hunter. 214—Beach vs. Hurbutt. 218—Ballew vs. Minto. 100—Nutting vs. Tell. 230—Banning vs. Hinman. 224—Cook vs. Harper. 1—Molinoux vs. Reynolds and others. 2—Freesenborg vs. Reilly. 5—Kaufman vs. Mead. 4—Casther, Receiver, &c., vs. Darnett and others. 5—Perry vs. Perry. 6—Gervey vs. Farrell. 7—Reilly, administratrix, &c., vs. Reilly. 8—Sherrit vs. Horan. 9—Van Bargan vs. Van Bargan. 10—Nelson vs. Nelson. 11—Montauk Theatre Company vs. McGarry. 12—Heilman vs. City of Brooklyn. 13—Hinson vs. German-American Improvement Company. 14—Mosse vs. Morse. 15—Pierce, Butler, and Pierce Manufacturing Company vs. Ingersoll and another. 16—Knickerbocker Steamboat Company vs. Jansen, executrix, &c., and others. 17—O'Neill, administratrix, &c., vs. White. 18—Palmer, an infant, &c., vs. Palmer, et al. 19—Murphy vs. Headkie and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 20—Theodore L. Runken vs. McBride and another, trustees, &c. 21—Henry B. Ranken vs. the same. 22—John Francis Ranken vs. the same. 23—Sepho and another vs. City of Brooklyn. 24—Friedman and others, executors, vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 26—Reilly, administratrix, &c., vs. Reilly. 26—Kings County Trust Company vs. Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. 55—Easley vs. Wiesner and others. 67—Sawick and others vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 139—Ranken vs. Donovan. 158—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club and others.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Joseph Bell, Patrick Boden, Rebecca Nichols, Mary H. Gould, Rachel A. Barnes, Henry F. Lugar, Frederick Richter, Eleanor T. Clarry, Julia C. Smith, and Thomas Walsh.

The accounting of Francis Rogers.

The estate of Gustave J. Brenz.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—64—Will of Edward Notter.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,

36 & 38 Nassau St., NEW YORK. | 189 Montague St., BROOKLYN.

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33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.

A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—At a nominal rent, the extra-large 27-foot four-story and basement house 14 West 22d St., close to 5th Av.; will rent for the Winter only, if desired.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Furnished, Cozy, Comfortable, Convenient.

50 WEST 98TH ST.

NEW

apartments of six rooms and bath; hard-wood trim, enamel baths, sanitary plumbing; prettily decorated; ideal home for small families; rent, $36. Agent will be at flat between 2 and 4 P. M.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SANITARY APARTMENTS,

50 WEST 98TH ST.

Six rooms and bath; hard wood; enamel baths. Sanitary plumbing; nicely decorated. Delightful open grates.

Attractive for small families. Agent will be at flats between 2 and 4 P. M.

Legal Sales.

IN THE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Middle District of Alabama.—HENRY H. EPPING, Trustee, vs. THE MOBILE & GIRARD RAILROAD COMPANY, the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Ga.—In equity, No. 150.

Under and by virtue of the decree entered in the above-stated cause on the 10th day of March, 1894, the undersigned Master Commissioners hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of said decree they will on the 25th day of November, 1895, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the depot or station house used and occupied by the said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company in the town of Girard, in the County of Russell, and State of Alabama, proceed to sell at public auction, without appraisement or right of redemption, to the highest bidder, all and singular the railroad of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, extending in and from the City of Columbus, Georgia, through Girard, in the County of Russell, Alabama, to Searight, in the County of Crenshaw, and also the unfinished portion of said railroad extending from Searight to a point on the west side of Conecuh River and opposite to Andalusia, and also beyond said last-named point to a connection with the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad at Brewton or Pollard or near said points; including the bridge of said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company across the Chattahoochee River, between Columbus, in the State of Georgia, and Girard, in the State of Alabama; also including the tracks, right of way, depot grounds, and other property lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, State of Georgia, together with all its side tracks and including the lands heretofore granted by the said City of Columbus to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, consisting of sixteen acres of land, more or less, lying and being in the City of Columbus, County of Muscogee, and State of Georgia, east of the depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad, (formerly the Muscogee Railroad,) beginning at the northeast corner of said depot ground and running due east six hundred (600) feet; thence due south one thousand two hundred and eighty-one and eight-twelfths (1,281 8-12) feet; thence due west on the line of St. Clair, (now known as 11th Street,) six hundred (600) feet; thence due north along the line of the present depot grounds of the Southwestern Railroad to the starting point; together with all the rights, franchises, privileges, leases, contracts, choses in action, and similar property, whether legal or equitable, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, and all other property, real, personal, or mixed, of any kind or description whatever, being the entire property covered by and subject to the mortgage executed by the defendant corporation to Henry H. Epping and John E. Jones, Trustees, bearing date June 1st, 1877, including additions, extensions, after acquired property, rights, assets, franchises, and all the property, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to said Mobile & Girard Railroad Company, ordered to be sold by said decree.

The purchaser at such sale must pay down in cash or certified checks twenty-five thousand dollars on account of his or its purchase, and such further cash payments as may from time to time direct; the balance of the purchase price may be paid in cash or in bonds or past due coupons entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale in the order and to the extent to which the same are entitled to be paid as provided for in said decree.

For a more particular description of the property and terms of sale parties interested are referred to said decree on file in the Clerk's office at Montgomery, Alabama.

JOSEPH W. DIMMICK,
TOL CRAWFORD,
Master Commissioners.

LOUIS F. GARRARD,
JULIEN T. DAVIES,
Sols. for Complainant. o28-1aw4wM

Referees' Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—JOHN F. KEENAN, plaintiff, against MARGARET KEENAN and others, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of partition and sale, granted by this court in the above-entitled action, and entered on the 23rd day of October, 1895, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Common Pleas, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following-described premises, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, as widened to the width of one hundred and fifty feet, with the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; running thence westerly along the last-mentioned line of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, seventy-feet; thence southerly, parallel with Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets; thence easterly along the said middle line of the block, seventy feet to the westerly side of Lenox (formerly S